

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 4.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

WHOLE No. 732

HEAVY ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS,

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The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, March 24.

MANASSEH BROUGHT TO REPENTANCE.

II. Chron. 35: 9-16.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"As many as I love I rebuke and chasten: be zealous, therefore, and repent."—REV. 3: 19.

CENTRAL TRUTH:—Afflictions should lead to repentance.

Like a deadly cancer, which, removed from one part of the body, breaks out in another, idolatry, that foul ulcer on the Jewish people, broke out again after the good king's death. The snake was scotched, not killed. The youthful king did not walk in the ways of his pious father. His name means "forgetting," and he did forget his father's ways. Under the sharp judgments of God he was brought to repentance, and "humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers." A captive, and in prison, he thought on his ways, and turned to God for forgiveness. God heard his prayer and delivered him from captivity. This goodness was not lost on Manasseh. He turned away from his former sins, and, with his people, returned to the pure worship of Jehovah.

1. The guilt of sin is aggravated by high position and great influence. They, who in our day occupy high position, such as rulers, members of Congress, heads of great monied institutions, leaders of thought and public opinion, editors, authors, teachers, should cultivate a deep sense, not merely of the advantages, but of the responsibilities of their position. Their conduct has a great influence on the people. They do much to elevate or depress the standard of public morals. And their final account will embrace not only their private walks, and personal character, but their influence for good or evil on the public welfare, and the history of their times.

2. Afflictions averted. Had Manasseh been permitted by God to go on unchecked in his sinful career, the results to his kingdom would have been appalling, and he himself would have soon filled up the measure of his iniquities. It was a great mercy,—the greatest of his life,—that God delivered him into the hand of his enemies. That brought him to a better land. He saw his sin in its real enormity, and repented and turned to God. Those weary days of captivity were his best days.

3. God is willing to hear the prayer of the very chief of sinners. Manasseh's hands were stained with much innocent blood, but when he lifted them to God, in humble confession of his great sin, and in earnest prayer for pardon, God heard his cry. And if Manasseh was forgiven, what sinner need despair. David once put up a very extraordinary prayer: "Pardon mine iniquity, O Lord for it is great." (Ps. 25: 11.) When man desires his fellow man to forgive him for any offence, he often depreciates its nature and asks to be forgiven on account of the smallness of the sin or of extenuating circumstances. But David makes the very enormity of his guilt a plea for the Divine forgiveness.

4. True repentance always leads to reformation. Regret is not repentance. A man may be sorry for the consequences of his sin, and not sorry for the sin itself. Most men regret their crime when they think of it in a prison cell. Yet how many go forth from prison to sin again. Manasseh's repentance was more than regret. It led to reformation. He cast down the idol temples and restored the walls of God's house. He had led the people away into idolatry. He led them back to the true worship of God. Are you sorry for sin? Show it in your future life. Waste no time in mere lamentations over the guilty past. One truly good act is worth an ocean of useless tears.

5. How precious is the doctrine of Christ's great atonement to the sin-convicted and penitent soul. Manasseh held up bloody hands to God in prayer. But there was no merit in that blood, though it was the blood of innocent victims. Only He who died on Calvary, the just for the unjust, to bring us to God, and who as our Intercessor extends his bleeding hands in our behalf, can prevail to bring us pardon and peace.

"None but Jesus! none but Jesus!
Can do helpless sinners good!"

Normal Items.

Mr. Dodge, a graduate of the Agricultural College, has entered the Normal.

The visiting committee were well satisfied with the work that is being done at the Normal.

Prof. Bellows' trigonometry class will take observations and measure the distance to Ann Arbor.

The students and citizens gave Prof. Bellows a surprise party the other evening. All enjoyed a very pleasant time. The company presented the Professor with an easy chair.

The question, "Resolved, That free trade is detrimental to the best interests of the country" was before the Normal Lyceum, March 15.

Discussion opened by Mr. DeLapp. He gave the history and object of our protective tariff, and compared it with that of England, stated that England did not abandon this system until she was the greatest power on earth and able to compete with any nation in her manufactures. We have not yet reached that degree of prosperity, and until we do, it is necessary to protect the more powerful from devouring the weaker.

Mr. Moorman on the negative, said he agreed as to the necessity of a protective tariff at an early day; but we should now be able to compete with any nation in manufacturing. The manufacturers would suffer some if tariff was done away, but the benefit to the people in general would be more than balance their loss. It would be a benefit to the manufacturers in respect to health if in no other way. This health question is Mr. Moorman's favorite theme, was pleasing to see the smiles when he brought this up as an argument.

Miss Guthrie read an able essay. The picture had been overdrawn in representing the benefit to the few manufacturers and the corresponding disadvantage to the people by a system of protection. It is necessary first to raise revenue for the liquidation of the public debt, and second

to encourage manufacturers. The supremacy of Great Britain was due to her system of self-protection. Her essay was appreciated by the audience. It demonstrated the fact that women are not inferior to men in the understanding of political affairs.

Miss Lennon read an interesting essay. Protective tariff is unjust. It is simply a polite way the government has of taking from the consumers and giving to the manufacturers. It is a selfish policy, and no purely selfish policy can for any length of time prosper. It is one of the great corruptors of politics. Free trade would do away with many of the government employees, and thus reduce the public expenses. Her essay was well read and to the point.

Mr. Grant advocated a protective tariff as an absolute necessity, as it is the only means by which we may hope to cancel our enormous public debt. In the end it would be detrimental even to the consumers, for our own manufacturing establishments must go down, and foreign manufacturers would get their own prices. He said a protective tariff was necessary to independence, and referred to the condition of the South at the time of the rebellion. They failed, because they had no manufacturing establishments. In order to prosper a country must manufacture as well as produce. This cannot be unless her home manufactures are protected.

Mr. Phelps closed the discussion on the negative. Space will not permit the doing him full justice. It was the speech of the evening. The resolution was voted down.

Second Annual Meeting of the Busy Bee Society.

Held at the Residence of the Superintendent Mrs. E. Laible, Saturday evening, March 2, 1878.

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

The society has met regularly every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. The number of active members at this date is 24. The average attendance for the year has been 16.

The work accomplished may be briefly stated as follows:

The Busy Bees have made 107 aprons, 33 dresses, 10 shirts, 22 undershirts, 22 comfortable, 1 skirt, 1 Lamberquin. The total value of which is estimated at \$77.63. The Busy Bee refreshment stand on the 4th of July for the benefit of the red ribbon club produced thirty-two and 12-100 dollars paid over to them. Making whole amount earned for the year \$109.75. The membership dues and admission fees for the year have been \$20.62.—\$130.37.

The society has purchased during the year 335 yards of cloth. The amount of donations received were as follows: In dry goods from different persons, \$8.87; in cash from a friend, 25 cents.

The following articles and money were given by the society for the relief and aid of needy persons and deserving objects: Four pair of shoes, \$5.75; 9 comfortable, \$13.50; 10 shirts, \$5; 2 night-dresses, 75 cents; 17 childrens dresses, \$6; 16 aprons, \$4; 12 pair of drawers, \$2.50; 18 undershirts, \$2.50; 1 box toys (to A. M. E. church, Sunday School) \$2.50; cash to poor, \$3; one years subscription to magazine for reform club reading room, \$2.50; one years subscription to Truth for the People for reform club reading room, \$1; cash to reform club, proceeds of stand 4th of July, \$32.12. Total disbursements, \$89.62.

The secretary would here add, that the meetings of the society have been regularly opened with the Lord's prayer, repeated in unison by the members, and singing of a hymn, and after the work has been distributed, and while at work, one of the members, chosen by the superintendent, reads from some useful and entertaining book, and at the close of the meeting the members unite in singing the doxology. The weekly dues of the members are now two cents a week and the admission fees five cents. On becoming a member the candidate pledges herself to abstain from "all intoxicating drinks, including beer, wine and cider, and from the use of tobacco and profanity."

The Busy Bees have thus endeavored to gather what little honey they could for the relief of the poor and needy, with the hope of adding a few drops of sweetness to the bitterness of the unfortunate, and though the success has been as feeble as their own years and experience, yet they are thankful to their heavenly Father that they have been permitted to give these few "cups of cold water" to His needy children, knowing that it is in accordance with His holy will.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Nannie Sewal, president; Fanny Neat, 1st vice president; Blanche Remington, 2d vice president; Ruby Webb, secretary; Susie Lamb, treasurer. Executive committee: Clara Nichols, Minnie Burt, Gerdie Noble, Ruby Webb, and Rosalia M. Laible. CARRY PARKER, Secretary.

DR. REYNOLDS has closed his labors in Chicago, and the result is a glorious one. Forty-five thousand men have put on the red ribbon, and six hundred saloons have been closed.—Truth for the People.

The Union Republican says that the administration "depends for friendship on the venal smiles of hirelings, and the sneering protection of such spoils loving democrats as are willing to be its allies."

MAINE is making rapid strides in the stringency of its liquor legislation. The House of Representatives has refused, by a vote of 117 to 25, to pass a bill authorizing druggists to keep spirituous liquors for compounding medicines.

"The White Ribbon" movement is the latest. It is directed against the use of tobacco. Motto, "Dare to be decent;" pledge, "I, the undersigned, do hereby agree, with the help of Almighty God, never to chew, smoke or in any manner or form use tobacco."

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Post and Tribune says that never has the house seen a more complete demolition of a man or measure than the postmaster general of the confederacy suffered at the hands of Mr. Willis. The Inter-Ocean says that "by his ten-minute speech to-day Willis has succeeded in making for himself a national reputation, and has saved the government several hundred thousand dollars. It is the most serious setback the rebel war claims have yet received, and effectually disposes of them for this session."

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Also give new interest to the year's practice, by getting up one of our 40 CANTATAS, (send for circulars). Five of them are:
Belshazzar, Butterfield, \$1.25
Don Munio, Dudley Buck, 1.50
Joseph's Bondage, Chadwick, 1.25
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Walpurgis Night, Mendelssohn, .80

Belshazzar and Joseph's Bondage are dramatized, and are splendid musical dramas.

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This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

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Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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Agency for Madame Demorest's patterns. Stamping done on short notice.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

At a meeting of officers of the Michigan Trotting Circuit, held at Detroit, it was decided that the meeting at Adrian should be held the first week in June, Kalamazoo during the second week, Grand Rapids the third week, Jackson the fourth week and Detroit the first week in July. The classification of races occupied considerable time, and resulted as follows: Three minutes, 2:45, 2:57, 2:29, 2:26 and 2:22. A free-for-all race will be given at Kalamazoo, Adrian and Detroit.

The Grand Rapids purses will be \$800 for each race, and the Jackson purses \$1,000 each. The Detroit purses will differ somewhat from Jackson's, giving to the faster classes more money than the slower. Adrian will offer a \$500 purse for each race, with a \$1,000 reserve to be divided between the pacers and Barus.

The Kalamazoo Young Ladies' Cooking Club is a success.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: The chemical works at Bangor, Van Buren County, drew over fifteen thousand gallons of condensed smoke from one coal kiln week before last, and last week they were drawing six gallons per minute. The furnace is turning off from twenty-eight to thirty tons of pig iron daily.

Forty thousand juvenile whitefish have been turned loose in Turtle Lake near Union City, and they are to be followed next June by 30,000 eels.

G. W. Smith, of Grand Rapids, was arrested the other night and locked up as a dangerous lunatic. On investigation it appeared that a physician had undertaken to inject morphine under his skin but had by mistake injected a deadly poison, from the effects of which Mr. Smith narrowly escaped dying.

Navigation is now fairly open on the lakes, and there is no ice.

The farmers and wool growers of Michigan will hold a convention at Kalamazoo April 9th.

A young salmon, thirteen and one-half inches in length, has been caught in the Kalamazoo River below the dam at Plainville.

New postoffices have been established at Vogel Center, Missaukee county, and Spring Grove, Allegan. Clifford post-office, Leape county, has been re-established.

The saloon-keepers of Detroit are tired of keeping up an ineffectual resistance against the liquor law and have dissolved their "protective association."

Gov. Cresswell has appointed the following trustees for the new Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac: H. P. Baldwin, of Wayne; G. Hanah, of Van Buren, to serve till January 1, 1887; Willard M. McConnell, of Michigan, to serve till January 1, 1887; Samuel G. Ives, of Washtenaw; Warren C. Vinton, Wayne, till January 1, 1879.

It is rumored that Vanderbilt has obtained control of the Chicago and Port Huron Railroad.

The assessed valuation of Detroit real estate is \$92,709,375.

Since the 12th inst. there has been nothing to obstruct navigation between Chicago and Detroit. All the lakes and rivers are free from ice. The boats will begin running between Detroit and Cleveland on the 20th. Already sailing craft are on the lakes making long trips.

Wm. A. Howard will leave in about two weeks to assume his duties as Governor of Dakota.

The superintendent of the Saint Louis ship canal expects to have it ready for the passage of vessels by April 1st. The Saint Louis is free from ice.

In the suit of Mrs. Newcomer of Chicago, against Dr. E. N. Van Deusen, late Sup't. of the Mich. State Insane Asylum, for illegal imprisonment and malpractice, a verdict of \$6,000 was rendered for the plaintiff. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Geo. Parmelee, of Old Mission, has plowed 70 acres of ground since December 1.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Medical Society will be held in Lansing May 9.

Fish Commissioner Jerome has deposited 1,000,000 California salmon fry in Clinker Lake, near Douglas.

There have been large additions this Spring to the Freshman class of the Agricultural College. The class is nearly doubled in number. The rooms in the new and old halls are nearly all taken.

The Traverse Bay Eagle says the prospect for a full crop of fruit of all kinds was never better than now in the Grand Traverse region. Should the season continue good, there will be an abundant crop.

Lyman K. Holmes, township treasurer of Bloomington, Van Buren county, was robbed Friday night of \$800 by highwaymen, who robbed him in his stable, and gagged and relieved him of the above sum.

Saturday last a swarm of bees came into Eaton Branch's yard and lighted in one of his trees, and soon after they were safely hived by Mr. Branch. This surprises the oldest inhabitants, not one of whom ever heard of bees venturing out earlier than the last of May or first of June.—Lawrence Advertiser.

Latest Michigan Patents: Plows—H. Gale, Albion.

Fire Escapes—C. Moore, Lowell.

Windmills—F. Robert, Monroe.

Clothes Pounders—R. A. Eddy, East Saginaw.

Wrenches—A. Berden and A. E. Warren, Tecumseh.

Water Heating Apparatus—R. Freer, Cassopolis.

Fire Kindlers—J. H. Prentice, Saginaw.

Car Heaters—W. Smith, Adrian.

Bed Stone Supports for Grinding Mills—E. G. Wallace, Jackson.

Supplying Steam Blast to Furnaces—E. R. Stegl, Detroit.

Mr. Hurley, a farmer of Seneca, Lenawee Co., woke up Monday night and found his house in flames. It is supposed to have caught from a lamp left burning. He carried out two children sleeping in the apartment with himself, and then nailed his wife and one child from another room with a hoe. Another child in the same room was killed, and Mrs. Hurley cannot live, the front of her body being burned to a crisp. Mr. Hurley is also in a pitiable condition.

The steam flouring mill of Lorg, Fargo & Co., at Grass Lake, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock Monday evening. For some time the town was in imminent danger, but by heroic exertions the warehouse directly across was saved, thus saving the entire business portion of the village.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the mill since Saturday. Insurance, \$8,000, on the mill. A small amount of grain and about 100 barrels of flour were burned.

In the Circuit Court at Flint, Judge Turner sentenced Edward Sullivan, convicted of manslaughter, to seven years hard labor at Jackson.

The University Rose-Douglas case again came up for trial Tuesday morning.

About five months ago a little 4-year-old son of Nicholas Lemon, who lives about four miles from Clara, wandered off and got lost in the woods. The neighbors turned out and searched the woods in all directions, but failed to find any trace of him and brought his mother home in a crazed condition. A few days ago the remains of the child were found by the side of a large log where it had probably died of hunger and exposure.

A promising newly discovered vein of copper is being opened in the property of the Saginaw mine in the upper peninsula.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from London, Ont., gives the particulars of horrible cruelties practiced upon working children. J. H. Hargreaves, proprietor of a hair factory here, was arrested last night charged with excessive cruelty to young apprentices, male and female. Implements of torture, consisting of ropes and pulleys, leather thongs, black and white whips, were produced in court to-day. One of the victims, Annie Sparks, related the cruelties that had been practiced on her by Hargreaves and his partner, Jarvis. She had been repeatedly left suspended by her hands from the ceiling of a dark room—one time for four days. Hargreaves would slacken the rope at dinner time and she would hang at night. She described the gagging and flogging process, as applied to herself and several others. Hargreaves was committed for trial. His foreman has been arrested for complicity, and Jarvis, the partner, has absconded. At the close of the court, the police had difficulty in keeping Hargreaves from the mob.

The loss of life from the late snow storm in the western mountain region will be considerable. On Thursday last a party of five men, Joe Conner, H. J. McCant, Chas. Wilson and Messrs. Card and Huntz, left Lawrence City for a hunt, and were caught in the storm. The bodies of the last three were found yesterday at Cooper's Lake, 20 miles west of Laramie. Conner's body and the bodies of two horses were found this afternoon. McCant is still missing. The stock men here anticipate only a small loss in cattle, probably 2 per cent., and in sheep 5 per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington received the following telegram from Collector Brayton, at Columbia, S. C.:

Information is just received from Special Deputy Collector Hoffman that on the 9th inst. three illicit distillers, arrested by his force and committed to jail at Pickens' court house by Commissioner Hoffman, were released by an armed mob, supposed to be led by the outlaw Redmond. The sheriff, who surrendered the keys to save his life, refused to aid in recapturing the prisoners. Deputy Collector Jelson, at Greenville, telegraphs that he has advised that an armed crowd last night surrounded the house of Wm. Gray, who aided the revenue officers in arresting the released distillers, for the purpose of hanging him. When satisfied that he was absent with the officers, the mob started in pursuit, threatening to capture the gang and drive the officers from that station. The danger of the officers being overpowered is imminent. Redmond's gang is organized and desperate. The Commissioner telegraphed to the Collector to organize a posse, and to call upon marshals and deputy marshals—using force and means to vindicate the majesty of the law.

Another fire at Hot Springs, Ark. Loss \$15,000.

The Superintendent of Public Works of New York expects to have the canals open by the 10th of April, which is earlier than for any season the past twenty years.

A special meeting of the House of Bishops will be held in New York June 17th to consider the resignation of his jurisdiction by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which makes cremation of the human body a misdemeanor, and provides for a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, with imprisonment, and makes it the duty of constables, sheriffs and other officers to enforce the act under penalty of prosecution.

A special from Bismarck says that the storm of last week extended over the Upper Missouri Valley, lasting three days, the snow on the stage-road to Fort Buford being from one to fifteen feet deep.

The following synopsis shows the exports of animal products from the United States for the month of February: Bacon and hams, \$9,342,777 pounds; pork, \$9,964,115; pickled beef, 4,995,950; fresh beef, 4,894,514; lamb, 41,865,433; tallow, 9,177,601; butter, 121,464 cases, 3,338,722; aggregate value, \$13,655,218.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has discharged Anderson. The Court reviewed the proceedings, the verdict and the sentence, and said: "The document, certified by the register of voters, and not the 'original returns,' and the statute of the State does not attach much value to it. This 'consolidated statement,' the original returns not being altered, would not change the result of the election, or interfere with the interest of the people. The paper offered in evidence in order to be a forgery, the instrument which is alleged to be falsified, must, if true be legally capable of committing a fraud.

Nowhere in law is a consolidated result required as a declaration of the result, and its alteration or modification can in no way affect an election. If every consolidated return were forged, and the Returning Board complied with the law, and made their statement from the commissioners' returns, no injury could result. It does not appear that any paper has been forged that is calculated, with a compliance with the law, to change the result. It is the essence of the crime that it should be committed by a public officer, and on a document which would change the result of the election. This was not done.

It was ordered that the verdict of the jury be set aside and reversed, and the prisoner discharged from custody.

Washington dispatches say that Secretary Sherman will be ready to resume specie payments by the first of July, but doubts whether, under the law, he can do so until the first of January.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report showing their condition at the close of business, Friday, March 15.

A dispatch from Hutchinson, Texas, dated the 19th says: The train due here at 10:30, was robbed by four masked men, the express taken, the mail plundered, and express messenger Thomas wounded. About 15 or 20 shots were exchanged. The leader of the gang was 26 or 27 years of age, and all appeared to be young men. They made the engineer, fireman, agent and a negro who was on the platform, stand in front of the express car door and the messenger could not fire without leaving.

The Mormons have been investigating Brigham Young's affairs, and claim that he had the church \$1,500,000.

A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, have resumed specie payments. Gold and

silver coin are now used indiscriminately in making change in their store.

Within a period of 11 years the public debt of Canada has increased from \$93,046,951 to \$174,773,834; the excess of imports over exports for the same length of time foots up a total of \$25,746,000.

A Negro was sold at auction in the streets of Hickman, Ky., last week. He had been previously convicted as a vagrant; and the verdict of the jury was that he should be sold into servitude for six months, as the law provides and directs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A special from Berlin reports that the various governments have agreed, in principle, to the representation of Greece at the Congress.

It is asserted that Germany thinks that nearly all the points of the San Stefano preliminaries should be submitted to the Congress, and Russia has shown herself almost disposed to accept this view.

A special from Corfu reports that the Turks have devastated eight Christian villages in the district of Delvino, and massacred the inhabitants. They also killed 100 fugitive women and children on the seaboard. The English Consul has gone to investigate the outrages.

Lloyd's steamship Sphinx, which took fire with 2,500 Circassians on board, causing a loss of 700 of them, was fired by the Circassians during an enroute. They previously plundered the vessel.

The corpses of miners who were at work at the time of the explosion, 44 in number, have been recovered from nearby colliery.

Russia has intimated her desire that the congress meet March 30, the twenty-second anniversary of the signature of the treaty of Paris; the Austrian government firmly anticipates that the congress will assemble that day.

Subscriptions for the new issue of 500,000 roubles in treasury bonds were opened at St. Petersburg Wednesday. It is officially stated that the whole amount was immediately subscribed.

A special from Vienna says that it is certain that the Porte, at the instigation of Russia, has decided to oppose the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Crown Prince of Austria will shortly visit the United States and Brazil.

A dispatch from Berlin says Germany upholds the proposition of England submitting all the terms of the treaty of peace to the congress, except the question of pecuniary indemnity.

The conference will be assembled immediately after the treaty is communicated to the powers. The proceedings will last 10 days or a fortnight. Only a few points are likely to cause serious debate. Austria opposes Russia's assuming the protection of the entire Greek Church. The Pesther Lloyd states that England and Austria have agreed to demand the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia to Greece, if Russia persists in the extension of Bulgaria.

The London Daily Telegraph says: "Yesterday's rise in silver was in consequence of the purchase of \$750,000 of shipment to America."

The first cargo of grain from the Black Sea since the raising of the blockade has arrived at Falmouth.

England continues her preparations for war.

Greece is to be refused admission to the peace congress.

The Pope, notwithstanding violent opposition, has ordered the Italian bishops to legalize their positions, giving them liberty to demand an exequatur from government. This defines the Pope's policy. It means tacit acceptance of the loss of temporal powers.

Six thousand persons have been attacked with the measles at Lyons.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that 20,000 Russians have arrived at Tchataldia from Timova.

The National Zeitung says the Austrian Government has been positively informed that the Russians are concentrating on the Austrian frontier.

A Pera correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that England has strongly protested at St. Petersburg against the Russian advance towards the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

Turkey will remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

The Times says that the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of the Congress to discuss all points of the treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of a majority of the powers. A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent states that Russia will not allow interference with the points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia and Bessarabia.

The Hungarian delegation has voted the Austrian credit for 60,000,000 florins.

England has paid the interest on the Turkish guaranteed loan.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the dead lock between Russia and England is complete. Austria and Germany are altogether opposed to England's demand.

Austria has been confidentially informed of the conditions of peace, and considers them, on the whole, moderate and susceptible of further modification at the congress.

The Servian Shumla corps has made a demonstration against the peace conditions and reoccupied Vranja, declaring that it would not leave it unless forced.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived in Constantinople, in custody.

CONGRESS.

March 18.—In the Senate Mr. Blaine made an attack on the Secretary of the Interior's action in enforcing the timber laws. He said that one dollar per acre stumpage exacted by him from the people of Montana was excessive. Woodland within sight of the spire of Trinity Church, New York city, would not bring the stumpage which the Secretary of the Interior demanded of the people of Montana. It was a thing conceded by the Government that the hardy pioneers who went forward to settle the country should have the water, air and wood free. Referring to the abolition of the informer system to the customs service, a few years ago, he spoke of the Secretary of the Interior, then a member of the Senate, and said he waxed wroth because the rich importer was interfered with by detectives, but now the lonely settler in Montana could be visited by spies and pimps.

The West Point appropriation bill was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in the committee of the whole, agreed to, and it was read the third time and passed.

The Hot Springs reservation bill was amended so as to continue the commission until January 1, 1879, instead of October 1st, 1878, and granting the privilege to certain parties to erect bath houses, and the bill passed.

The House bill to make persons charged with crimes and offenses committed by witnesses in the United States and Territorial courts passed.

The House passed most of its session in committee of the whole on the Diplo-

matic appropriation bill. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

The Senate bill to aid in the Polar Expedition designed by Jas. Gordon Bennett was passed.

March 14.—In the Senate Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) introduced a bill providing for the payment of all custom duties and all other debts due the United States in legal tender notes at par, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly stipulated on the face of the obligation of contract. Referred.

Mr. Matthews made a plea for the Pacific Railroads.

A bill was introduced to authorize the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. Referred.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then received from the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Christianity (Rep., Mich.) took the floor to speak on Monday, on the Sinking Fund Bill, and the Senate adjourned until that day.

The House passed a bill limiting to \$3,500 the compensation of clerks of the District and Circuit Court, when one person holds both offices.

A bill limiting the number of special attorneys appointed to assist district attorneys to one, and limiting the fee to \$2,000, passed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill, extending to three years the time for withdrawing distilled liquors from bond.

An amendment offered by Butler, of Mass., was adopted providing that the tax or duty paid on all distilled spirits be the amount of duty or tax which would have been paid if paid when such distilled spirits were put in bond, with interest at 5 per cent.

Mr. Conger offered amendments to make the interest seven per cent, and six per cent, but both were voted down.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed; yeas, 118, nays, 116.

The Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

March 15.—In the House, after the introduction of a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means as a substitute for the bill to promote the deposit of savings in the treasury and the refunding of the national debt, which was referred to the committee of the whole, the Speaker laid before the House an official announcement of the death of Hon. Edward Leonard, representative from Louisiana, who died at Havana of yellow fever. After some remarks the House adjourned.

March 16.—The House, after some unimportant routine business, took up in Committee of the Whole the bill making available for the payment of certain Southern ante-bellum mail contractors the \$750,000 already appropriated. Debate was limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. Eden (Dem., Ill.) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and the motion was agreed to.

A motion was made to reconsider, which was defeated. The effect of this action will be to put a quietus on all claims of this character.

March 18.—In the Senate, the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill in relation to certain legal disabilities of women, which was intended to admit women to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the general contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was passed without discussion. It appropriates \$275,000 for fortifications, the armament thereof and torpedoes.

Mr. Christianity made a lengthy speech, advocating the interests of the Government as against the Pacific Railroads.

In the House, among other bills introduced, was one by Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.), for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. This bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate Government.

By Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.), repealing the law appropriating \$375,000 for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold, (without expense to the holder of bullion), and also authorizing the issue of coin certificates on deposit of silver bullion similar to those now authorized on deposit of gold bullion. On a yeas and nays vote the yeas were in a decided minority, but before a vote by yeas and nays could be taken the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the House, under the rules, proceeded to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia.

March 19.—In the Senate, the House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign-built ship, for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, passed to-day it came from the House.

The Senate bill to amend section 2464 of the Revised Statutes relative to cultivation of timber on the public domain was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians in the State of Colorado.

In the discussion of the law to protect timber on the public lands, an amendment was offered so as to provide that no money of the amount appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territory and not for export from the Territory where the timber grows. Mr. Blaine accepted this amendment, and a lively debate sprung upon the policy of exacting stumpage and the action of the timber agents and the Secretary of the Interior.

The Military Academy appropriation bill came back from the House with Senate amendments not concurred in. The Senate refused to recede and a committee of conference was appointed.

In the House, the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted the majority report of that committee in the matter of charges against Doorkeeper Polk. It declares Polk to be unfit for the responsibilities of the position and recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of doorkeeper vacant, and devolving its duties on the Sergeant-at-Arms until the appointment of a new doorkeeper. A minority report, signed by Messrs. Cook, Cravens, Garth and Henry declares that no corruption having been proven, or even charged, against Col. Polk, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt the majority resolution. The report was ordered printed and recommended.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the West Point Academy bill, recommending concurrence in some of the Senate amendments and non-concurrence in others. One amendment, in which concurrence is recommended, was that depriving the President of the power of appointing to each a year, and at least one during his term.

Opposition to this amendment was expressed by both Democratic and Republican members, but the report was agreed to. The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported back

a bill fixing the compensation of jurors in the United States courts, reducing it from \$3 to \$2; passed. Also a bill fixing the fees of clerks of said courts. It allows a charge of 10 cents for searching court records for liens on real estate, and provides that the clerks shall account for the same. Also, a bill fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and deputies. It limits that of Marshals to \$5,000, chief deputies to \$2,500, and other deputies to \$5 per day; passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hunter (Rep., Ind.) in the chair, on the General Deficiency bill. The total sum recommended by the bill is \$1,385,465. Without any general debate the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections.

Without finishing the bill, the committee rose. The Senate bill appointing Gen. Sherman as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, instead of Geo. Bancroft, resigned, was taken up and passed, and the House adjourned.

The English Grain Market.

The Mark Lane Express says that winter sown wheat, although somewhat thin on heavy lands, is looking strong and healthy on light soils. The prospect for a good crop is more promising than at the corresponding time for some years. The promising agricultural outlook, the large arrivals from abroad, and the early reopening of navigation in Northern Europe, have exercised a very depressing effect upon the British corn trade, already deprived of the doubtful support which the warlike political appearances furnished, and with influences thus combined upon the side of buyers, lower rates are current for nearly all varieties of cereals and products. The deliveries of English wheat from farmers at the principal markets have been lighter than at any corresponding time in 10 years, but, in the face of this fact, and the improved condition of grain consequent upon the dryer atmosphere, values have receded from 1 shilling to 2 shillings per quarter. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair. At Liverpool the arrivals have been unusually heavy. At both places business is prostrate, the operations of buyers having been paralyzed by the weight of present and prospective supplies. Firmness has been the leading feature of the trade in France. Prices there have undergone a slight improvement, which would indicate that values here are, perhaps, relatively lower than the situation warrants. The actual depressing power for the moment is the abstention of millers from buying, rather than the pressure of foreign supplies, and it seems scarcely possible the business can remain in its present state of inaction much longer. Feeding stuffs have shared in the general dullness. Lower rates were accepted for all articles except old American maize, which is getting scarce, and therefore maintained last quotations, with fair arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat improved six pence to one shilling per quarter, with some continental demand. Maize advanced from three pence to six pence per quarter. Barley quiet.

Curious Experiments.

Some time ago Dr. Stowell of the Michigan University inserted a silver tube into a dog's stomach, through which the contents of the stomach could be examined. In a letter to the Michigan Tribune, we find the following report of some of Dr. Stowell's experiments which may be of interest to others as well as to medical students: Among the substances of common food which were the quickest converted into chyme were rice and tripe, which were digested in one hour; eggs, salmon trout, apples and venison were dissolved in one and one-half hours; tapioca, barley, milk, liver and fish in two hours; turkey, lamb, potatoes and pig in two and one-half hours; beef and mutton three to three and one-half, and singular enough, both of these latter were found to be more digestible than veal. In general, animal substances were found to be easier digested than vegetable. Fresh meat had also a greater degree of digestibility than salt meat, the saline ingredient seeming to act in opposition to the juice. In one of the experiments he withdrew through the opening some of the food which had 20 minutes previously been put into the stomach, and which was completely mixed with the gastric juice, and continued the process of digestion by the aid of artificial heat; the food thus treated being in a few hours completely cymified.

It was also ascertained that the food, particularly meats, which were masticated the most, were the quickest digested, clearly establishing the fact that the more slowly and thoroughly the food is masticated in the mouth, and mixed with the saliva, the quicker and easier is the process of digestion performed, and the more nutriment in the form of chyle is absorbed from it into the circulation and assimilated into the blood. By chemically analyzing the gastric juice and ascertaining the component parts, he has been able to create artificial juice, which performs the process as satisfactorily as the natural secretion. This, he thinks, can be utilized by persons having weak digestive powers.

A very peculiar property of the gastric juice is its acid-like dissolving powers. When in the living stomach or when placed upon the live flesh, the hand, for instance, it is perfectly impotent and powerless, but when placed upon dead flesh, or almost any substance, it immediately begins to corrode and dissolve it. Thus, while in the living stomach it serves as an agent to sustain life; as soon as death supervenes it does not lose its dissolving properties, but immediately commences its work of eating and dissolving the body. It is this element which causes the decay of bodies after death, and the warmer condition the body is kept in the more accelerated is the action.

Navigators on the lakes are preparing their boats for service.

While a prisoner was being searched at a police station, he suddenly blurted out: "I'll never believe in old sayings again!" "What's wrong with old sayings?" asked the captain.

"Why, there's one that says, 'Heaven helps them that helps themselves.' I helped myself to a pair of breeches, and now where am I? Where is Heaven? Where is the help to get out of this?"

Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

Academy Block, Ypsilanti.

Baths—Steam, Electrical and of Air. Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness

THE PATRIOT WAR.

A PAPER READ BY E. CLARK, ESQ., OF ANN ARBOR, AT THE PIONEER SOCIETY MEETING HELD AT YPSILANTI MARCH 6, 1878.

It will be remembered by the pioneers of Michigan, and not only by them, but by all others of that time along the frontier line between the United States and Canada, that during the winter of 1837-38 occurred what was known as the "Patriot War." The object of this war was understood to be a revolution that should separate the British possessions of Canada from the mother country that they might erect themselves into sovereign and independent States.

In consequence of the financial crash and hard times then prevailing there were many adventurous, reckless and idle persons in the States who took part with the Patriots. The animosity that grew out of our Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 towards the British may have slumbered but was not forgotten, and it took but little to awaken that old feeling. It was revived along the whole length of the frontier, and was not confined to our side only; it was fairly reciprocated by our loyal neighbors. At that time, as it may be now, there were many half pay English military officers who would have hailed a war between the United States and England as a God send to them, for in that event they would be restored to active service on full pay and stand their chances for promotion. The hostile feeling had reached such a degree of intensity that General Scott was ordered to the frontier with troops. The steamer Carolina, that was supposed to be in the service of the patriots, was captured in the Niagara river by the British forces, and sent over the falls, and it was supposed with part of the crew on board. The Patriots had at that time a considerable force on Navy Island. A Rocket Brigade was stationed at Windsor. Occasional musket shots were fired from Windsor into Detroit and a correspondence was opened between the authorities on each side with a view to stop the reckless. The late Adjutant General John E. Schwartz conducted the correspondence on the part of Michigan. He read it to the writer of this paper. About this time I visited Detroit, stopped at the National Hotel as the Russell House was then called, and before I had time to warm myself I met Col. Smith, then a member of the Legislature from Monroe County, who invited me into the back parlor where I met Governor Mason who ordered me back to Ann Arbor to raise a company of militia and report to Col. Smith, who was then under orders from the Governor to march down the Detroit river and break up the encampments of Patriots in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, a small village near the mouth of the river, and drive them away. I had also an order, addressed to the late Col. Sutherland, to muster his (the 5th Regiment) from which to recruit my company by volunteers, if possible, or by draft. The Colonel issued his orders and did his duty, but so strong was the sympathy in favor of the Patriots and against the English, that not over thirty men out of about six hundred composing the regiment obeyed the Colonel's order. Of course I was obliged to report my inability to report the company ordered. My recollection is that Colonel Smith made a similar report and the encampment remained undisturbed.

The leaders of the Patriots had organized a secret society known as "Hunters," with lodges in every village along the frontier. They had their secret signs, grips, and passwords, and were sworn to secrecy. A large proportion of the able bodied men were "Hunters," that is members of "Hunters' Lodges." I mention these facts to show the state of public feeling with regard to the Patriot war and the reason that Governor Mason could not furnish the necessary force to march on the Patriot encampment and disperse the force there encamped. Before the close of navigation an expedition was organized by Brigadier General Theller, of the Patriot service, for the purpose of capturing Fort Malden. He embarked in the sloop Ann, and when she arrived off the Fort was fired into and her rigging so cut up that she became unmanageable and drifted ashore. The general and Colonel Dodge (I believe his name was) and the crew were taken prisoners. That winter a landing of a Patriot force was made on the Canada shore above Windsor and a battle fought which proved disastrous to the invaders. Another battle was fought at Point au Pelee where the Patriots were victorious. From these facts it can be seen that the magazine was ready and it needed but a spark to explode it,—that is to involve the country in war.

When these events were taking place, but before the fight at Point au Pelee, "General" Sutherland, of the Patriot army, made his appearance at Ann Arbor in full uniform and posted hand-bills notifying the public that he would address them at the court house on the subject of the Patriot war. The court room was filled and the General was listened to with respect and attention. Before the meeting dispersed a committee was appointed to wait on the "General," at his "quarters," to confer with him. The writer was one of that committee. The committee called on the "General" that evening, at his room, and spent an hour or two with him. From Ann Arbor he went to Manchester to address the good people of that village. His object was to get men and means to carry on the war. A short time afterwards I received a package of papers from the "General." Among them were enlistment rolls and a long letter. He wished me to join the "Patriot army" and raise a battalion of men for the Patriot service, but ostensibly as volunteer militia, hold elections for commissioned officers as directed by the militia laws of Michigan, and apply to Governor Mason for commissions. He said that as I was a personal and political friend of the Governor there would be no difficulty in getting the commission. This accomplished I was to put myself and battalion under the orders of the "General," and as soon as the Detroit river was frozen over so as to make a passage safe, he would give me an order for arms, ammunition, blankets, &c., and he would direct when and where the invasion should take place. I confess to a complete surprise,—more, I was astonished.

ed. We were almost entire strangers to each other; we had never met except at Ann Arbor, and then only for an hour or two, and knew nothing of each others antecedents.

During the visit of the committee at the General's room I endeavored to draw him into conversation upon military subjects, tactics, history &c., but he evaded it, and I formed a small opinion of his military capacity and knowledge. And when he divulged to me, an almost entire stranger, his plan of operations I lost confidence in him as a military leader. I remembered reading an anecdote of Washington who was asked by an intimate friend and true Whig what his plan of campaign was. Washington asked, "Can you keep a secret?" "Yes, General." So can I" was the response. When the legislative committee visited General Jackson and demanded of him his plan for the defense of New Orleans, he raised a lock of hair from his head and said, "Gentlemen, if I supposed this lock of hair knew what was passing in my brain on that subject I would cut it off and burn it."

I have described the feeling along the dividing line between the States and Canada. I remember that Sutherland said that one of his principal objects was to involve the two countries in war with each other. Doing this he would attain the height of his ambition. I believe there would have been but little difficulty in enlisting the number of men to fill the four companies required, and it seemed plain to me that after receiving commissions, and before the ink of the Governor's signature was fairly dry on them Sutherland would have ordered a forward movement at a place where we would have been met by an overwhelming force and been compelled to surrender. I could come to no other conclusion than that Sutherland was false to the cause he pretended to espouse. If he had been taken prisoners of course we would have claimed the treatment of prisoners of war. This may have been accorded to us in consideration of our commissions, and we not have been hanged as Cunningham, Linn, Lount and others were. If the invasion had taken place that might have been regarded by our Canadian neighbors as a commencement of hostilities on the part of the United States and as a sufficient justification for the Rocket Brigade to open on Detroit and burn it. At that time there were no troops there except the Brady Guards, an excellent company of volunteer militia of less than one hundred men. What the consequences would have been if Sutherland's orders had been obeyed others may infer. I remember that Sutherland told me that he had called meekly and made speeches through Oakland County as he had in Washtenaw. My duty seemed plain and simple, and I lost no time in going to Detroit with this package of papers. I found the Governor in his office in the old capitol, and as soon as we were left alone I told him my errand and laid the papers before him. He read them attentively and arose from his chair and walked the office for some minutes without uttering a word. It was plain to be seen that a storm was brewing. At length it burst out in language more forcible than polite—too forcible for me to repeat in this paper. My impression was that if Sutherland had been present he would have felt the weight of the Governor's arm. A more angry man I have seldom seen. After the engagement at Point au Pelee occurred, Sutherland, under the pretense of joining the victorious Patriots at the Point, attempted to pass Fort Malden with a horse and cutter on the ice and was captured by some of the garrison of the Fort, which he probably intended to be, and with Theller and Col. Dodge, was held as a prisoner until the three were taken to Quebec, and confined in one of the fortresses there. Theller and Dodge made their escape from the prison and, after returning, Theller told me that on their journey down, which was by private conveyance, (there were no railroads then), he and Dodge were confined in jail nights but Sutherland was entertained in hotels. On reaching their prison, the three were shut up in the same cell for awhile, but so strong were their impressions that Sutherland was in British pay and a traitor to the Patriot cause that they laid plans to get rid of him. They believed him a spy on them, they found him a coward and so worked upon his fears until he was removed. After Theller and Dodge had the cell to themselves they applied themselves to work and effected their escape and returned to Michigan. The Canadian struggle for national independence was unsuccessful.

Another expedition was planned at Detroit for the capture of Fort Malden and was to sail from that city under the command of a "General" from Cleveland. It had been ascertained that the garrison was lodged in the Queen's warehouse at the foot of the wharf, and the officers quartered at hotels in the village of Amherstburg, and that at night there was but a small force on guard at the fort. Three steam boats were to be employed, and when they arrived off the fort one boat was to lay across the head of the wharf, and the other two one on each side; one party should march directly to the fort and take it; the second should capture the garrison in the warehouse; and the third should capture the officers. This was to be done in the night. And however feasible the plan was, the "General" lacked the nerve to undertake it. It was like the "cause" a failure. After the escape of Theller and Dodge, Sutherland was set at liberty without trial and without punishment, proving further that he was a traitor to the Patriots. He wandered to the far West, to the verge of civilization, and after a few years died.

"Is he a good horse to go?" "Thee would be pleased to see him go," said the conscientious Quaker. A bargain was struck, and a bally horse changed owners. His purchaser in high dudgeon went back upon the Quaker. He defined his position: "I have not lied to thee, friend. I told thee, thee would be pleased to see him go. Now wouldn't thee be pleased to see him go?"

An editor's wife never goes through her husband's other pants' pockets to strike a package of love letters. Editors are not like the wicked, unfaithful men of the world—editors rarely have the other pants.

Forfeited Public Land Grants

The Committee of the House on Public Lands has reported favorably a bill restoring to the public domain more than 125,000,000 of acres of public lands, granted to the States and railroad companies, and to aid various public works, which lands have become forfeited by failure to comply with the terms of the grants. It is held that forfeiture does not take effect without legislation. Most of the grants named were made to States to aid specified enterprises, and several of them date back as far as 1856. The following is the preamble and text of the bill:

Whereas, More than 100,000,000 acres of the public lands of the United States have been granted by Congress to States and corporations to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraph lines, and said States and corporations have failed to perform the conditions of their respective grants, and have failed, in whole or in part, to earn said lands, many of which have been withdrawn and withheld from settlement for more than 20 years, and which lands should be restored to the public domain, and offered to settlement as other public lands; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That all the public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the following-named railroad and telegraph lines, and specified, which have not been earned under said grants, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States; and said lands shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States.

The following is the list of grants which the bill declares forfeited:

Name of Railroad.	States in which located.	Estimated quantity of lands granted.
Gulf and Ship Island, Alabama and Florida.	Mississippi.	652,800
Cousa and Tennessee, Alabama.	Ala. and Flo.	413,520
Alabama & Chattanooga, formerly North-east and South-west Alabama, and Willis Valley Rys, Pensacola and Georgia, Florida, Atlantic and Gulf.	Alabama.	897,920
North Louisiana and Texas, formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.	Florida.	1,568,728
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, St. Louis and Iron Mountain.	Florida.	183,153
Little Rock and Fort Smith, Detroit and Milwaukee, Houghton and Ontonagon, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon.	Louisiana.	610,880
North Wisconsin, formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior and branch to Bayfield.	Louisiana.	3,800,000
Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior, St. Paul and the Northern Pacific, Vincent extension, formerly branch to Red River of the North, St. Paul and the Pacific, Brainerd branch, formerly branch to Lake Superior.	Missouri.	640,000
Hastings and Dakota, Oregon Central, Atlantic and Pacific, Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific.	Ark and Mo.	1,009,296
	Michigan.	355,420
	Wisconsin.	1,408,455
	Wisconsin.	1,800,000
	Minnesota.	2,000,000
	Minnesota.	1,475,000
	Minnesota.	550,000
	Oregon.	1,200,000
	Various.	42,000,000
	Various.	18,000,000
	Various.	47,000,000
Total.		127,247,048

The bill is causing a good deal of excitement among railroad men, and will attract pretty wide attention, since it touches a very large number of interests. Some of the lands enumerated are worthless; others are supposed to be very valuable. According to the public records the lands are all forfeited, and only this formal act is needed to restore them to the Government; but there is a supposition that in some cases the works have been completed as provided for, because the corporations they are subject to taxation, which is escaped by allowing them to remain as public lands. If such is the fact, the bill above noted will lead the roads to come forward with their claims and show their real condition. It will be noticed that Texas-Pacific and Northern Pacific lands are in the list which is said to cover all technical forfeitures to date.

The University Chancery Suit.

In the Washtenaw Circuit Court, which commenced its session in Ann Arbor on Tuesday, the question came up for decision whether Mr. Webber or Mr. Granger, both of whom are counsel for the Regents in the Rose-Douglas suits, should have the management of the suits, Mr. Webber having filed an answer to the cross bill of Dr. Douglas against the Regents, while Mr. Granger had filed a demurrer. When Mr. Granger arose to make his motion to dismiss the bill Mr. Webber objected and a long argument as to the respective rights of the two lawyers to act for the University ensued.

Judge Huntington, in deciding the question, thought it very strange that two solicitors, interested for the same end, should pursue antagonistic courses. Such a thing was unknown in court. The counsel must, he said, agree upon the steps which the parties ought to take; otherwise there would be two defendants in the case. The motion of Mr. Granger was in the case of the Regents vs. Rose, Douglas et. al., to dismiss the cross suit of Douglas vs. Regents. Mr. Webber had appeared February 19th as solicitor in the cross suit, and as such Douglas has dealt with him and made a stipulation. Webber having appeared for the Regents in the cross suit, the complainant had a right to trial with him. Mr. Granger had been retained in the principal case, and it was to be supposed that he had been retained in a proper manner; but he could not now come forward and take any step which would affect the stipulation already made by Mr. W. with Dr. Douglas. The Regents might employ additional counsel, but they could not undo what had been done, and therefore he would not entertain Mr. Granger's motion.

Secularism in the Schools.

All agree that religious sectarianism should not be permitted in the schools. But what kind of an agreement is that over which, while professing to argue, there is a constant quarrel? The difficulty lies in the disagreement as to what is sectarian. Section 121, of the school laws reads as follows:

"No school district shall apply any of the moneys received by it from the primary school fund or from any other source, for the support and maintenance of any school of a sectarian character, whether the same be under

the control of any religious society or made sectarian by the district board."

But this throws a very little light on the question, what is sectarian? A hater of Christianity will call any teaching of the Bible sectarian. With him religion and sectarianism are synonymous terms. But all men are not so ignorant as that. It is very plain that the law has reference only to the diverse views of those who believe in the Bible. It virtually indorses those foundation doctrines in which Christians agree, for the prohibition of a part of a thing is always regarded as an indorsement of the remainder. This is a Christian nation; this is a Christian State; and the decalogue is the foundation of all our laws. Bob Ingersoll is therefore ruled out of court on this question; and he has no more constitutional or personal right to say the Bible shall be turned out of the schools than have the heathen Chinese of San Francisco. But when we come to differences among Christians themselves, there is a "chance for argument."

If a teacher instructs the children that only immersion is baptism, or that one "born again" cannot fall from grace, or that all will be saved, or that there is no church but the church, or that the priest can forgive sins, or that a moral life is all men need, no one can question it is sectarian; and the law forbids the payment of money for the support of that school. This law was enacted sixteen or eighteen years ago, because it was found that there were some districts in the State where a majority of the people, or the board, were of a certain sect, and they made the school offensively sectarian by prominently teaching their peculiar dogmas. There are some such schools still. But school officers should understand that paying public money to such teachers is unlawful; they are liable to all the penalties of the law for illegal use of the public funds; and it is the duty of the township board to remove them from office. They cannot shield themselves under the plea that if the teaching is sectarian, the teacher and not they is responsible, for the law will hold them responsible for the acts of the teacher whom they employ. They may have the town board and the people of the district with them now, wringing at their illegal acts, but change may come, and they may find the law calling back upon them to restore the funds illegally disposed of.

But how shall this question of sectarianism in the schools be settled? Must the moral nature of the pupils be wholly ignored? Must the teacher be careful not to remind them that they have a moral nature, as much higher than the intellectual as the intellectual is higher than the sensible? Must they be taught that they are living only for time—that worldly knowledge is all they need to prepare them for future destiny? Very few will go so far as this. How, then, shall we avoid a split on this rock of contention, and yet recognize the higher nature of the pupils, and the moral demands of that nature, and the authority of a Creator in whom all believe? There need be no difficulty, if men would be reasonable, and give the same respect to the opinions of others which they ask for their own.

A judicious teacher can teach moral and spiritual truth without making it sectarian. If he can do this, and no one objects to it, let him do so. But the tendency of such teaching will be to now and then hit somebody's peculiar opinion; or, if it does not, some sensitive soul may fear it will; and so he is hit without being hit; he insists upon not being so much as put in fear. Well, if there are enough of this character in the district to entitle their opinions or whims to attention, let them be respected, however unreasonable we may think they are. Give up the oral teaching of religious truth in that school, except as it is unavoidably connected with the moral instruction in which all whose opinion anybody is bound to respect, will agree. Fall back to the foundation rock on which all rest. The Bible is not a sectarian book. A court that would hold it so would sink beneath the common contempt of the age. As a last concession to the diverse opinions of men who base their faith in that book, we would, when required for the peace and prosperity of the school, confine the religious exercises to that book. The man who objects to his child reading the Bible puts himself outside the pale of morals, and writes himself a heathen who desires his child to be a heathen after him. Taboo the Bible in the school, and you put a brand upon it everywhere, and strike a blow at the very foundation of our civil rights, and take a long step backward toward the "dark ages," when its light was not permitted to shine. The man who fears the Bible will injure his child, fails to exercise reason; and on that point can be regarded only as a fanatic, or an intellectual imbecile. If a man fears his child will get a wrong understanding of the Bible by its simple reading, let the pupil repeat the passage read daily to his parent, and let him explain it according to his own wisdom. He need not leave his child to the mere text of the Divine Word. If he fears its teachings will lead astray, let him turn its finger boards in the right direction. Surely, if he is at all reasonable, he can do that much for the sake of parents who believe the reading of the Book of infinite importance. But the trouble is, men are not reasonable. It is not enough that their children are given religious instruction without any ism; it must be with their ism or not at all. And they talk about "conscientious scruples!" It is bigotry, tenfold worse than all they ever charge upon Christian zealots; a bigotry which multitudes would not exercise, if their consciences were to act in accordance with their own honest judgment.

The decision of the question is wholly with the school boards, subject only to the restriction of the law above quoted. Every district board should take the sentiment of the district into account, and seek to harmonize that sentiment, without ignoring the rights of individuals to receive such instruction as will render them good men and women, as well as good scholars.

"The girls of our day are very badly educated," said one of the members of a committee on education to the Bishop of Gloucester. "That can not be denied," retorted his lordship. "However, there is one consolation, the boys will never find it out."

From the Marquette Mining Journal.

W. A. Burt and the Solar Compass.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell, M. C., has introduced a bill in the house, appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the heirs of Wm. A. Burt, the inventor of the solar compass. The bill asks for only a small fraction of the amount that has been saved to the country by the use of this instrument, and it ought to pass both branches of congress and become a law. But it remains to be seen if congress will be willing, after so many years of delay, to do justice to the heirs of one of the benefactors of the country. For the information of our readers we very briefly state a few facts about this invention, and the use the government has made of it. W. A. Burt had been for many years a local and county surveyor, but he first commenced surveying for the government in Sanilac county, Michigan, in the year 1833. Finding that the compass then used by surveyors was not to be depended upon for accuracy, in consequence of local magnetic disturbances, he commenced studying how to remedy this difficulty in surveying. While surveying on and near the Milwaukee river, in Wisconsin, early in the year 1835, he found still greater local magnetic disturbances, which led him to think much of some way by which to overcome local attraction. He left Milwaukee river and went to the surveyor general's office, then at Cincinnati O., and from there to his home in Macomb county, Michigan, and commenced a series of experiments, with a view of overcoming the difficulties under which he had been laboring in doing the government work. On the 10th of August, 1835, he wrote to Samuel Morrison and Jesse Williams, then in the surveyor general's office at Cincinnati, as follows, viz:

"Since I was at the office in June last I have been engaged in making observations and trying experiments on the aberrations of the magnetic needle, with a view to counteract its influence in subdividing townships. My labors, I have reason to believe, have been attended with considerable success. You will learn the particulars at some future day."

A model was made, and in December, 1835, the first solar compass was manufactured under his direction and supervision, by Wm. J. Young, mathematical instrument maker, of Philadelphia, Pa. The instrument was then submitted to a committee of the Franklin institute, of Pennsylvania, who, after a full examination, awarded him a premium and a "Scott's Legacy" medal. The solar compass, as then made, was somewhat imperfect, but was much superior to the common needle compass. A patent for the invention was issued to him, dated Feb. 25th, 1836. The compass was immediately put to use by the inventor and by other government land surveyors, and was improved from year to year, and in 1840 the surveyor general for the territory northwest of the Ohio, certified as follows:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Dec. 7th, 1840.

I have seen and examined Burt's "solar compass," invented by William A. Burt, Esq., of Michigan, and consider it a very important and valuable improvement in the surveying compass. It has been in use in the survey of the public lands in this surveying district for the last three or four years, by Mr. Burt and several others of my deputy surveyors; and is found to be much superior to the compass in common use; and I take a great pleasure in recommending it to all who feel an interest in the advancement of science.

E. S. HAINES, Surveyor General.

In December, 1840, the solar compass was again submitted to a committee of the Franklin institute, who reported a decided improvement in point of accuracy and the simplicity of its adjustments and use, and the exceeding value of surveys made with it. Mr. Burt continued to improve his compass, and in the year 1851 personally exhibited at the World's fair in London, where a premium medal was awarded the inventor by the jurors on "astronomical instruments." Prince Albert's certificate of said award can be seen here in Marquette. Large tracts of country could not be surveyed without the solar compass, except at a cost far beyond the amount usually appropriated for such work, and consequently the government directed its use in all such places, and it was so used in Michigan and all the states and territories west to the Pacific. Not to exceed three hundred dollars was received by the inventor as patent fees on his solar compass, after so many years of toil and expense incurred in bringing it into use, and in the year 1854 he petitioned congress to remunerate him for its use; but his request was not granted. In the year 1857, he again asked congress to either renew his patent for fourteen years or pay him for the use of his instrument, but this petition was likewise refused. Notwithstanding that the government has saved immense sums of money by using the solar compass, it has, up to this date, failed to do justice either to its inventor or his heirs. The instrument has been of much service in tracing out, and leading to, the discovery of valuable mines and minerals, and now we hope the government will do the right thing for the inventor's heirs. We have only given an outline of the main features of the subject, for much more could be, and perhaps ought to be said, but possibly we have said enough for this time.

How the Girls Do It.

The ladies of Wellesley College have a way of receiving the newly-arrived, which is worthy of all commendation, and which contrasts most favorably with the blackguard system of "hazing" employed in some of the colleges for young men. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Cambridge, says:

"The scheme, as I have heard it expounded by an eye-witness, is this: The list of the freshman class is given to the sophomore class, which resolves itself, before the day of opening the academic year, into committees, who receive the incoming young ladies at the door of the college with a personal welcome. These newcomers, instead of being chilled by the formal service of a janitor or chambermaid, and left in apartments, cheerless, till they have been equipped by the new occupants,

are conducted by their new self-appointed hosts to their assigned rooms, completely furnished and in order, awaiting their arrival. The committees assist them to unpack their trunks, and conduct them to their seats in the dining-hall. The next day the neophyte is shown over the college—its library, gymnasium, lecture and recitation rooms, laboratories, the spacious grounds, not forgetting the flo-tilla of boats which are provided for the student clubs, of which they in time become members. They return to find that their rooms have been decorated with flowers, arranged by unknown hands in their absence. Saturday closes with a social reunion in the parlors of the college, given by the sophomore to the freshman class. Sunday follows, to be kept and known forever as 'Flower Sunday,' and the pupils are introduced to the chapel, which the bounty of the founder of the college and that of two or three of his neighbors who have green-houses, have wrought into a paradise of beauty by the marvellous display of flowers and ornamental foliage plants. In this chapel thus gorgeously decorated, the first religious services of the college year are conducted. Here the singing is by the assembled classes, the sermon suited to the occasion by a clergyman from a neighboring parish, the entire corps of pupils and instructors being seated in the body of the chapel, and an audience of friends in the gallery. The opening services of the academic year are brought to a close in the midst of this fairy scene."

The School Superintendent System.

From the Lansing Republican.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877 is now nearly through the press. One of its most interesting features is the reports from township superintendents topically arranged; and while they give a good deal of information in relation to the schools, nearly all the superintendents express their condemnation of the township superintendent system. Some of their reports are not models of composition, while others are a stronger argument than we could make against a system that puts such men in places of educational trust.

We give below some specimens—we do not say they will appear in this way in the report. The reporters sometimes make a wonderful transformation in the speeches of members of Congress.

One Superintendent writes: "I now write my first letter to you there has been some improvement in the schools of our town there is some districts in favor of three terms School and some are not but I have done my best to persuade them but can not the most of the school houses is in good order and some they are repairing this fall There has been no compulsory law enforced this year Schools is in good order through the town with the exception of uniformity of text books but I think it will be better for the next year to come."

The following seems to be an effort at blank verse:

"Dear sir as you wish me to let you know I have filled out the blank as far as I know How as only two districts have taught during My term which is all I know about as the old records Was burned which schools are two and three with

I visited are not very far advanced which you See in the inspectors report as to the condition Of the school houses they are not very nice as the County is now and rough."

One writes as follows, by postal card, relative to the institute law:

"I do not see a wrong in the Law I shall approve of it if so condoned as to aid Teacher in teaching & governing. Schools I will take & thought and write soon as convenient."

Another writes:

"Sir having been put in the place of superintendent of the School in the township of — I am at a loss to know what to do having nothing to guide me will you inform me what my duties are and whether it is necessary for me to give bonds or not cannot you supply me with a text Book to examine teachers with."

Another writes without date or locality:

Mr. Horace S. tarbeel Dear Sir this is my first election * * * so I have nothing For a guide please send me what I need its Mostly third grades."

One says:

"I am not really fit for School Superintendent, nor is there any one in town that is."

One who attaches "Dr" to his name spells "medesin." Among the various documents we find such spelling as the following: Skools, instrest, amost, anny, sence (for since), central, recomend, resion, truley, likley, yeat (for yet), abel (for able), vacint, aney, thay, ware, (the last three words are found in a single line), favior, due (for do), doo, Samwel (his own name), rite (for write), too (for two), coud, geet (for get)—the last two words together with a small I for himself in a single line—very, stearn, weak (for weak), one (for own), returns, tuscoy (his own county).

The following occurs in a note of three and a half lines: "thare, onaly, teachers."

PRECOCIOUS.—An illustration of the spirit of the times was the following little family scene, when a bright four-year-old little lady was imitating her elders by playing "make calls." "Now, mamma, you be Mitheth Done and I'll be Mitheth Smith, and tum and mate you a tall." Mamma—"Very well, Mrs. Smith, I am glad to see you, how do you do, and how are the children?" Totty—"I'm twite well, I thank you, but the children has all dot the hooping toff." Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear it. How many children have you, Mrs. Smith?" Totty—"Oh, I has ten, and dey is a gate tyal to me wif my housekeepin'." Mamma—"They must be, indeed. But how does your husband, Mr. Smith, do?" Totty—"He's very well, tank you, but he's had bad bitness and he hath failed." Mamma—"I'm sorry to hear that your husband has failed, out you haven't lost everything, Mrs. Smith, for I see you make calls in your own carriage?" Totty—"Oh, yes! I teep my tarrage. We has paid one cent on a dollar, and doze right on."

When the officials of a banking institution commence to use the funds for their own benefit, they say, "Let's speculate." Pretty soon this suggestion is slightly changed to "Let's speculate"—and they "pec."

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

The Conflict Still Wages.

The Boys Heroically Stick to their Pledge.

An Ounce of Experience is Worth a Ton of Theory.

Last Saturday night the hall was crowded as usual. The boys were united to the platform, but "brevity is the soul of wit," and they got in some convincing arguments and telling truths. We remember, years ago, a man who had no more gift of speech than Gen. Grant during the war. His brief testimony, however oft repeated, "I know Jesus loves me, and I love Jesus," was tall preaching, and melted into conviction and penitence many a poor sinner's heart.

Frank C. Cropper, a year ago the 20th of September last he signed the pledge, after a day's earnest consideration. He had formed so many resolutions that he feared to try again. He signed this time for good, had kept his pledge, and intended to keep it; he exhorted young and old to tie on the red ribbon, and "we will drive the liquor traffic to the wall."

Henry Gage had kept the pledge now over a year, and was in for the war. A temperate life is a happy one. Just here some silly young ladies began to giggle, annoying him. He was equal to the occasion, and threw the audience into an uproar of laughter and applause. "If the girls who are laughing will come up here they will laugh out of the other side of their mouths," Gage urged to untiring vigilance and perseverance, and thus make it impossible for the saloon keepers to take out licenses this Spring.

Richard Miller was proud to proclaim to all that he had kept the pledge. Beware of a single nip. He said he had a continued debauch of nine months and \$100. He kept away from all temptations. He exhorted the boys to keep up their dues. One of the drunk will pay the annual dues. Let us all, Red Ribbon men, Good Templars, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, rally to the grand charge and wipe the saloons out."

Frank Pattee made a forcible appeal to every member of the Club to wear the red ribbon. Nothing can make a saloon keeper gladder than to see a well known reformed man without the ribbon. Last election day played the mischief with him. A lady asking him why he was "home in a bad fix" as a result of drink, went to his heart, and he resolved to stop, and has kept that sacred resolve. "Your children know your sins. Fathers, stop, and tie on the red ribbon for their sakes." His appeal to the moderate drinker was irresistible. "The drunkard is a standing warning to his children, and hence many a drunkard's child grows up temperate and abhors drink, while the child of the moderate drinker goes down to a drunkard's doom."

Charles Carr contrasted his present life with his past life. Now better health, better fed, better clothed, a merrier life, better and nobler friends. He had no sort of sympathy with the frequent remarks on this platform reflecting upon and abusing the churches. Christian men and women had taken him by the hand and spoken kind words. "The church members have helped me out in every respect," and he wanted "to thank them in this public manner." He exhorted to the banishment of evils connected with the club. He had avoided even the appearance of evil—even from drinking a glass of lemonade, lest some devil might lurk in it. He did not propose "to give the devil the least chance to throw him."

D. G. Fraser. From a child he was nurtured to drink—born in him. Such was his iron constitution, that while nearly all the time under the influence of liquor, he was never drunk. He had broken the chains, however, and with a firm resolve. His object now was to help others to do likewise. While the drunkards were pressing into the kingdom, it seemed inexplicable to him that it should require so much talking and praying to convert the moderate drinker. He noted his savings since he signed the pledge. Notwithstanding the hard times, at least \$200 profit on the side of total abstinence. For the sake of his own children and his neighbors, he had enlisted for the contest against vice in all its forms. He urged by every consideration, love of self, of family, of country, of God, to tie on the ribbon and labor for the good of humanity.

Mr. Turner, a reformed drunkard and a lawyer, closed with a tremendous appeal, one which touched human hearts and sympathies. He gave an account of a college mate, who, by becoming fascinated with billiards and cards, became a gambler and then a sot—of his terrible life and death. If Mr. Turner shall adhere to his stern resolve to "conquer or die," he has a grand field of usefulness before him.

Last Saturday's Post and Tribune contained an exhaustive and complete refutation of the charges made against Col. Lee by parties whose end and aim seems to be to rob the Indians. Any agent who manfully stands up for the rights of the Indians will, of course, become unpopular with these land-sharks.

As the News has already given publicity to the following inquiries, we shall violate no confidence by publishing them, with our reply.

Office of THE EVENING NEWS,
DETROIT, February 12, 1878.

C. R. PATTERSON:—Desiring of obtaining an expression of opinion from the republicans of Michigan on the present administration of President Hayes, we address you among other leading republicans of the state, the following questions, hoping that you will give them a candid and early answer. The answers and the names of those that give them are not necessarily for publication, if you do not desire it. If, however, you would give us the privilege of publication, we think it would be of value to the public, and no harm to yourself.

1. Do you, as a republican, approve Mr. Hayes' southern policy?

No.

2. As a citizen, regardless of party politics, do you think that policy has been of benefit to the country?

No.

3. Do you approve of the president's efforts to reform the civil service?

I do, so far as he has honestly and consistently sought to do so. His efforts so far in actual results have looked like shamming a reform.

4. Do you approve the course of the administration regarding the finances of the country, and of its opposition to silver re-monetization?

I do not.

5. Do you regard the warfare of Mr. Chandler and the Detroit Post and Tribune upon Mr. Hayes as likely to conduce to the best interests of the party?

The Post and Tribune would be false to its position not to criticize these acts of Hayes.

6. Do you or do you not think that the best interests of the party would lie, in a solid union of the party under the lead of the president and the principles he has endeavored to put in practice?

Such a union would be hollow hearted and of no long duration. Mr. Hayes has not a single element of leadership.

7. Have you the same entire confidence in Mr. Hayes' ability and disinterestedness that you had a year ago?

I knew but little of his ability a year ago. If he ever had any remarkable ability, he has failed to develop it as president. The men who put him in nomination, Bill Howard and others, boasted of his qualifications, and like many other simple souls, I accepted their testimony. A little thought would have been a sufficient reminder that compromise candidates are invariably weak.

8. Do you favor government control of the telegraphs as is practised in most European countries?

Have not given the inquiry sufficient thought to be able to say yes or no.

The Voice of the People.

ED. COMMERCIAL:—Judging, from the stand you have taken on temperance, and believing you conscientious in your views, I take the liberty to send these few lines, hoping all Christians may in the love and fear of God, dare to be true to our motto. "Dare to do right."

Last Sabbath, March 10, we had it said to us, "Sisters beware how you oppose those card rooms." Does she think we must foster, fiddle and pet a nest of smaller serpents to keep clear of the old one. My dear sister, Richard teaches that we must "come out from among them and be separate and touch not the unclean thing." Now it is a self-evident truth that if we come down strictly on total abstinence in cards and all other demoralizing practices we are safe and in no other way. For a professed Christian woman to encourage these things is a shame to womanhood and the church. The false teachings we have received for the last year in my humble opinion, has done more to make infidels of the people than we are able to conceive. Who of us to-day are not eating the husks instead of the fattened calf? Our ministers have by silence and winking at these things given us the form of Godliness, but the power of Satan. Can we or they afford to lower the Christian standard in order to gain a temporary and questionable popularity? It has been done too much already. May God forgive us for the past, and help us hereafter to "walk in the light as he is the light."

Mrs. E. R. Rots.

Another Testimony.

Let it be remembered that the first thing to be done in reforming the drinking man is to get the whiskey out of him, and learn him to do without it; there is no room for any good till that is done; then attack the next vice, and so on, until he is filled with the grace of God, the work is then accomplished, and there will be no room for vice. This "card and billiard" war will at last have shown up, so well to those who never had thought it wrong, as it now will be by impartial and thorough discussion. Also the relations of the church to vicious practices in their varied developments.

Mrs. D. C. K.

Local Matters.

—The Irish World must be set down as one of the very first-class papers in this country. The publishers are enterprising, sagacious men. To them Ireland is the land of precious memories. The issue of March 2, is a magnificent number in commemoration of the "Centennial of the Irish Patriot, Robert Emmet." His beheading is given in a graphic life-sized picture, and his dying speech, monument, and other pictures portraying the struggles of Old Ireland for liberty. This number of the World would be cheap at \$1.00. Published at 263 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3624.

—The Teachers' Institute for Washtenaw County, which is to convene at Dexter, on Monday, April first, and continue till Friday evening of the same week, will be held in the evening of the same week. The exercises will consist of lectures on the common English branches, giving best methods of teaching the same, also lectures on school government, discipline, etc. We need not comment on the ability of the lecturers whom we have secured! The mere mention of their names is a sufficient guarantee that the very best instruction will be given. Prof. E. Olney of Michigan University; Prof. D. Pulman of State Normal School; Prof. W. E. Perry, Sup't of Ann Arbor School; Miss L. A. Chittenden and Prof. B. E. Nichols, of Ann Arbor School. We have made partial arrangements with one or two others. No live teacher can afford to neglect this opportunity for improvement. Free entertainment is offered all teachers in attendance at the Institute.—Dexter Leader.

THE LOST ONE FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon an elderly woman, who lives near Ypsilanti, applied to Sergeant Britton for assistance in finding her seventeen-year old daughter whom she had reason to believe was in this city. The mother said her girl had run away from home the week before Christmas and that she traced her to Ann Arbor where she lost all clue to her whereabouts. Since that time she has telegraphed and written in every direction to find the girl, but in vain. Two weeks ago she buried her only remaining child, a daughter ten years old, after which she again applied herself to the search for the runaway. Saturday she learned that her daughter was in this city either on Larned or Congress streets, and yesterday, accompanied by Sergeant Britton, both of these streets were traversed thoroughly resulting in the discovery of the fugitive. The girl had been living an abandoned life and when found by her mother was lying very sick. The meeting was extremely affecting but resulted in a hearty and tearful promise on the part of the girl to return home with her mother.—Free Press.

—A charge to keep I have

"To serve the present age,
My calling to fulfill,
O, may it all my powers engage
To do my Master's will."

—TO-NIGHT YOU'VE BEEN DRINKING AGAIN.—Great Temperance song and chorus, by C. F. Shaattuck, sung by hundreds of temperance clubs, with greatest effect, mailed by all music dealers for 35c. Published by M. S. Huyet, St. Joseph, Mo.

THERE is nothing people cannot have in the way of luxury, if they will only "adjust" their claims against their creditors at fifty cents on a dollar.—Post & Tribune.

THE CURSE OF AMERICANS IS IMPETUOSITY.—We cannot do anything moderately. We don't take time to eat or drink. When the season of social gatherings comes on in winter, we rush from one to another, night after night, until we become tired out and the system is run down. In summer we fly to the watering places and idle away our time in middle life. Then we try medicines to recuperate, and often resort to unfortunate stimulation in the vain hope of wooing back our youthful energies. Every European sees this. As things are, the best remedy, when the physical powers begin to decline, is the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which has for many years been used in exactly this direction. It is the best tonic known to man and the least injurious. It restores wasting energies, strengthens the system against the insidious maladies which are induced by weakness, and builds up the system properly and effectively. Sold by dealers generally. 732w1

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel life giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliaryness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. For sale by all druggists. 732-alt

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. For sale by Frank Smith.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price, 25 cents. Try it. 729-1m

Foster's Coliseum Co., OF DETROIT.

Will appear at

LIGHT GUARD HALL, YPSILANTI,

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

With an Entire New Company and Orchestra.

All wanting to see a good entertainment should turn out and see it. Reserved seats without extra charge at McKinstry's.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
STATIONERY,
WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

For CATARRH

Use WEATHERLY'S MICHIGAN CATARRH REMEDY, made in Grand Rapids, Mich. It is warranted to be the best remedy, before the public, for catarrh. Also a first-class article for colds, headache, sore throat, and bronchitis. This is no humbug. Please give it a thorough trial. For sale by Dr. H. Van Tuyl, Frank Smith, and Fred F. Ingram, Ypsilanti. 725

Farms! Homes!

D. J. EVANS, real estate and loan agent, (late trespass agent and swamp land commissioner of Michigan), room 3 Mechanics' Block, Detroit. Farms bought, sold, and exchanged. Farms wanted in exchange for city property. Choice beech and maple lands to exchange for farms. Government lands located. Commissions reasonable. The sale of farms and farming lands a specialty. Business in my line respectfully solicited. 730-733

Mc & Mc,

The live

Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

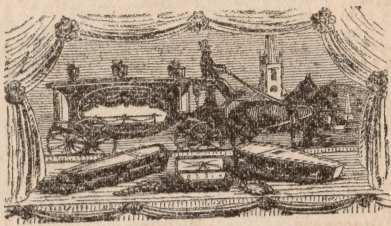
IMMENSE STOCK

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the benefit.

Call and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor goods.

We have a large stock of upholstering materials, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest style, at BOTTOM FIGURES.

We also keep a full stock of



UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

such as Coffins, Caskets, White and Black Broadcloth Caskets, Metallic Cases, Shrouds, Robes, and Habits. Having a fine Hearse, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our personal attention to this branch of business. NIGHT CALLS attended to by either of the firm on Huron street.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Coon's old stand, opp. the Hawkins House.

GEO. McELCHERAN,
T. W. McANDREW.

WORTH READING.

All sorts of lady fixings thrill my feelings, as they'd order, But little female gaiter-boots are death, and nothing shorter!

And just to put you on your guard, I'll give you, short and brief, A small hotel experience, Which filled my heart with grief; Last summer, at the Hawkins House, I stopped a week or more, And marked two "booties" every morn Before my neighbor's door: Two boots, with patent leather tips— Two boots, which seemed to say, "An angel trods around in us!" They stole my heart away: And often, in my nightly dreams, They swept before my face, A lady growing out of them, As flowers grow from a vase. But, ah! one morn I saw a sight Which struck me like a stone, Some other name was on the book; Those boots were not alone! A great tall pair of other boots, Were standing by their side, And off they walked that afternoon, And with them walked—a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary. Those Gaiter Boots came from

W. R. DAVIS'

Boot and Shoe Store,

Senth side Congress street, - YPSILANTI.

731-736

CASH Paid for

CHOICE

POTATOES

AT

G. A. & T. NEAT'S

Variety Store.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co.,
Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental,
Capital, \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago.
Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

729-740 M. L. Shutt.

SEE HERE!

I wish folks would not continually throw into my teeth the fact that I have been in the ham business. It does not help my credit financially or otherwise. I have taken a change of base, and have engaged in the FLOUR and FEED trade at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block, heretofore conducted by Geo. E. Whitmore, whose interest and good will in this business I have been so fortunate as to secure.

Some one has started a little aphorism that there is "magic in printer's ink." I am going to prove the truth or falsity of that maxim, and if it shall stand the test the printers of Ypsilanti will have a portion of my profits.

I shall infuse no "gas" into this announcement, no pretensions of being better, or selling cheaper, than others pursuing the same avocation. I shall keep everything usually found at similar establishments, and hope to receive a liberal patronage of the good people of Ypsilanti and surrounding country.

CHARLES WHEELER.

Ypsilanti, February 13th, 1878. 727

MARSDEN'S Pectoral Balm,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS
AND
CONSUMPTION.

PINLAY & THOMPSON,
New Orleans, La., Sole Agts.
For Sale by ALL DRUGGISTS. 718-733

THREE THINGS to KNOW:

1st, That the best Eye-Tester in the world is the JOHNSTON & CONRAITH.

2d, That the frames of the JOHNSTON PATENT ECONOMICAL SPECTACLES, and EASY FITTING EYE-GLASSES are unparalleled.

3d, That these frames are filled with the FINEST FRENCH LENSES and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Ask for JOHNSTON'S PATENT EASY-FITTING FRAMES.

I have secured the sole agency for above goods in this city.

J. FRANK SMITH, OPTICIAN.

707-732

New Advertisements.

removal—730-733

REMOVAL.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU
From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., Opposite the TRINITY BUILDING.
NEW YORK.

PROOF THAT ADVERTISING PAYS.

The American public is familiar with the Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. If any firm doing business on the continent can afford to "move on" with a splendid reputation through these hard times this would seem to be the one. It is advertised by an appreciative newspaper fraternity very largely without charge; yet, in view of all these facts, the list sent us for next month, for which they pay a fair price in money, by the inch, is devoted largely to their own business. The order takes us somewhat by surprise, and it would reassure us if we were disposed to doubt the wisdom of pushing business through the hardest times. We add for the benefit of the Thomases who may read that Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. come nearer knowing all about the advertising business than any other firm, having handled millions and millions of dollars in this appropriation. Another feature worth noting is their liberality with "Uncle Sam." They have doubtless expended more money for postage, during the last quarter of a century, than any other firm in the United States.—Chattanooga Times

PIANOS Retail price \$900, only \$260.
Parlor Organs, price \$340, only \$95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, D.C.

40 Extra Fine Playing Cards, with names, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST Navy Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for best chewing tobacco, and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our little strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to G. A. JAMESON & CO., Mfrs., Peabody, Mass.

THE "WHITE" Sewing Machine is the easiest selling and best satisfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle; makes the lock-stitch; is simple in construction; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is almost impossible for other machines to sell in direct competition with the WHITE. AGENTS WANTED. Apply for terms to White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.

YOUNG MEN and earn from \$40 to \$100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address at once R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

Stock of Goods!

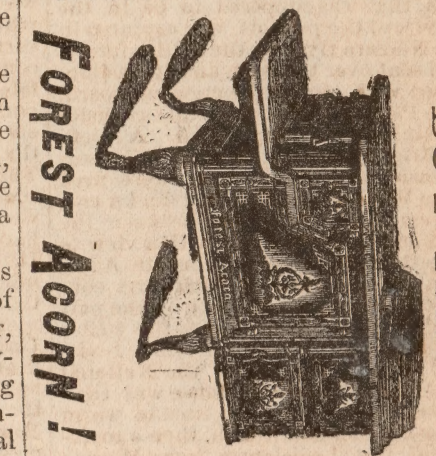
J. H. Sampson

Has a Good Assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Farming Tools, Bar Iron, Tin and Copper Ware.

STOVES!

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET



The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The broiling arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short notice.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City.

HURON STREET.

No. 17 Jenness Block, Ypsilanti. 728

GO TO

A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw

away your money by buying SHODDY

Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-

CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878. 719

Spencer & Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents.
Shoulders.....8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....10 Cents.

726-737

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, March 23, 1878.

—It is a real curiosity to watch the actions and hear the remarks and speeches of a few office-seekers in this city just now, most especially when they imagine they have the ears of a red ribbon man or crowd. Simple souls they take their hearers to be idiots, and imagine that their ulterior purpose is concealed. When a man suddenly looms up as a wonderful friend of the red ribbon boys, out-herding Herod in his professions, he will bear watching. Your true friends boys are they who stand by you and yet have the moral courage to tell you the whole truth.

SALINE CORRESPONDENCE.—D. S. Hallock was in town Wednesday last, visiting his friends. About \$70 was realized from the donation held at the M. E. parsonage on Tuesday evening, March 19th. The Masonic fraternity presented Bro. Whitmore a nice pair of gold spectacles. Next Thursday eve., March 23, the Saline Dramatic Club will give the last play of the season, entitled, "Above the Clouds." This will undoubtedly be the best of all. Rev. J. V. Hickmott delivered a lecture Tuesday eve., entitled, "The Catacombs at Rome," for the benefit of the Presbyterian society.

—Notice the call for the republican caucus and convention. Attend the caucuses and see to it that a first-class ticket and one that can be elected is selected. It is folly to nominate any man no matter how bad he wants an office, whom you have good reason to believe is obnoxious to many voters and will be slaughtered. Look well to the aldermanic ticket and see that stable, business men, men you are willing should handle your individual money, honest men who pay their debts and manage well their own affairs are nominated. Party triumph is not so essential as that good men should be elected to office.

—Our readers will see next week an advertisement of James D. McCabe's pictorial history of the world. Having examined the work we must say it is the complete, finely written, and entertaining history we have ever read. It is worth a year's schooling in the best college in the land to any youth thoroughly reading it, aiming to get knowledge. The National Publishing Co., at Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., say that their agents must have only one price, and that the published price, under forfeiture of their appointments. Only sold by subscription. H. L. Pearson, of this city, is agent for this county and also of the Pictorial Bible.

—"The people represented by the Commercial are but a faction, with whose scruples the club and its friends have no desire to interfere."—*Sentinel.*

Well, suppose they are "but a faction." So were Luther and his friends "but a faction." So were Washington and his heroes. One with God is a majority. But the *Sentinel's* statement is untrue. The large majority of the people are with the Commercial. We are credibly informed that the president of the reform club says, that if the question of retaining the card room, etc., in connection with the club room was put to a vote, that it would be hard to find over five or six reformed drinking men who would vote in favor of their retention. As we have stated all along it is not the genuine reformers, but outside busy bodies and intermeddlers, who have had axes to grind, that favored their introduction and are their most noisy defenders now.

—We have just received Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 64, the last installment of Zell's popular *Encyclopedia*. As we have often said, for completeness, and fullness of information, it is not excelled by any publication of the kind. It surpasses any other that has come to our notice. It is voluminous, richly illustrated. It traverses every field of research. It gives the young student a condensed and comprehensive idea of every part of the world's surface, peoples' languages, ideas, savage and civilized, inventions and sciences, religions, politics, renowned men and women, geography and biography. New and revised edition, published by Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia. Gen. Clark, at Kalamazoo, is agent for this state. It comes at 50 cents a number, worth a dollar. It is invaluable in every family who wish to be learned and keep up with the world's progress.

—The musical union are practicing two Cantatas, and with the assistance of Chas. H. Thompson of Toledo, Ohio, the favorite tenor and as good a soprano, will give a concert April 5th. "On Shore and Sea," is a beautiful Cantata by Arthur Sullivan, a prominent English author, it represents a ship leaving port near Genoa during the sixteenth century, and during its voyage is taken by roving Moors. The music is finely arranged to give the sentiment to words like these:

"But there is comfort, brother, in life, and in death, Hold to Christian manhood, firm in Christian faith. Faithful hearts make fearless hands, and faithful hearts have we. The Christian against the infidel, chained though we be."

"By Babylon's wave," a grand and beautiful arrangement of the CXXXVII Psalm by Chas. Gounod. The Union have excelled in sacred music heretofore and this cannot fail to make an excellent concert.

—The trial pending between Mrs. Henry Mack and Marvel G. Haight, before Justice McKinney, came off on the 5th at the school house in Dist. No. 1. Hon. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, appearing for the plaintiff, and Hon. Henry Palmer of London, for the defendant. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff; the defendant paying the amount of damages claimed and proven with costs, amounting in the aggregate to \$12.26.—*London correspondence of the Monroe Commercial.*

—Regular meeting of the Ypsilanti Reform Club, Friday evening, March 15: Meeting called to order by the president. Roll call of officers read—absent, Bros. Vaughn, Worden, Robbins and Bovie. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Applications for membership, none. Finance committee reported favorably on the bills of the following persons: Light Guard, John W. Wise, J. W. Spoor, Gas Light Co., I. S. Davis and J. H. Manning; and recommended their payment. Moved by Bro. Fraser that orders be drawn for the several amounts. Carried. Unfinished business, none. Financial secretary's report read, accepted and placed on file. Bill of Mr. Babcock referred to finance committee. Bill of John W. Wise and Frank A. Myers orders were recommended to be drawn for amounts, which was done. Moved by Bro. Bovie and supported that we have a dance on Friday evening next. Carried. Moved by Bro. Bovie and supported that we charge 75 cents instead of 50 for admission to dance. Lost. Moved by Bro. Post and supported that we postpone the dance until after Lent. Carried. Adjourned to next Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

IN THE WRONG PEW.—A couple of weeks since a young man from Stony Creek, a sleek, sanctified looking specimen, inquired of a stranger in the city, whereabouts the Democratic office was? Ignorantly he pointed out this office. So the Stony Creek, sleek looking, smooth-tongued fellow, primed with venom called upon us. What's the news? we asked. Reply, a good deal of excitement at Stony Creek over a plagiarized sermon by Prof. Estabrook. By the by, said he, how does Prof. Estabrook stand in this community? Reply. Tested by a quarter of a century his good name stands above par—it is gold sir. "Why, have you not written and said some things derogatory of him?" "Never sir." Just then we began "to smell a rat." This is the very scapegrace who sent to a county paper, the mean, dirty, and slanderous attack upon Prof. E. So we opened on him, saying, "the scamp who penned that slander, must be one of the meanest, lowest lived specimens of humanity in all that region, an enemy of religion, of the church of God, and more, an imp of the devil who wanted to injure the good cause and roll back revival influences, drag souls down to hell, and took this means to effect his object." This tool of satan reddened in the face, haw'd and hem'd, slowly walked out, his face bursting with amazement, as much as to say "I am in the wrong pew." All at once he was in a blazing hurry, and down and out of the office he went on the double-quick. Whether he went to the other office we have not ascertained. If he did in this particular, he probably fared no better than at this end of the line.

—The following rules should be strictly observed by persons having occasion to visit a printing office:

Enter softly.
Sit down quietly.
Never beg a paper.
Don't touch the type.
Hands off manuscript.
Subscribe for the paper.
Don't carry off exchanges.
Keep six feet from the devil.
Don't talk to the compositors.
Say what you please to the editor.
Persons observing these rules when entering a printing office will greatly oblige the editor and will have no fears of the devil.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Michael Alber, of Ann Arbor, has purchased the farm of Eri Brainerd for \$7,740. The gold spectacles donated by the Masons to Rev. Whitmore on Tuesday evening last, were purchased at Nichols Brothers'. The beautiful drama, "Above the Clouds," will be presented at Union School Hall, by the Saline Dramatic Club on Thursday evening March 28th. This will probably be the last play presented by the Club this season, and may be considered their crowning effort.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—Work on the new Court House is to be resumed April 1. There are seven divorce cases on the coming term Calendar of the Circuit Court. William Kerr died at his residence on Grove street on the 11 inst., aged 74 years. Yesterday the last piece of right of way was secured for the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad between this city and the county line.

A mortgage was put on record in the Register's office on Monday providing for payment in gold "or its equivalent," Hedging against the greenbacks.

In the estate of Mrs. Lucy Winter on Monday Judge Harriman made an order for distribution. The Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church got \$13,000 as residuary legate.

Prosecuting Attorney Babbitt has noticed the case of The People vs. Edward A. Hyde, information for assault with intent to murder, for trial at the ensuing term of the Circuit Court.

Charles Martin of Ypsilanti, pummeled Isaac Polhemus on Sunday last, for refusing to let him have a horse, and Justice McMahon will make an effort on Saturday next to dispose of a resulting complaint for assault and battery.

Secretary Hamilton advises us that twelve miles of iron had been laid on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad up to Tuesday, and that the iron will be to Milan by to-morrow. The company has a locomotive and construction, train and push is the word.

The receipts of the village of Saline for the fiscal year ending March 2, including \$55.71 balance in hand at beginning of year, were \$1,375.71, of which \$487.50 came from liquor taxes. The expenditures were \$1,331.80, leaving balance unexpended of \$43.91.

The calendar for the March term of the Circuit Court to open on Tuesday next is not a very heavy affair. The cases noticed may be classified as follows: Criminal, 13; issues of fact, 26; impudence, 2; chancery—1st class, 12; 2d class, 1; 3d class, 1; 4th class, 7. Total, 62.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."—C. R. Whitman, of Ypsilanti, will address the Red Ribbon club, on Sunday next. The Washtenaw County Agricultural Society met at the Sheriff's office yesterday to appoint judges and arrange premiums for the fair.

Major Hopkins, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Geo. M. Ches-

ter, of the Detroit *Free Press*, were in this city on Monday.

A choir composed of thirty children will furnish music for the Red Ribbon anniversary celebration next week. Mrs. Tyler, of the Fifth ward will direct them.

Charles Martin, of Ypsilanti, who was to have been examined before Justice McMahon, on Saturday on a charge of assault and battery failed to put in an appearance and thereby forfeited his bail. Anson Besimer was his bondsman.

Circuit Court.—People vs. John Meyer; perjury, continued on motion of defendant; bail respited.....People vs. Geo. Cook manslaughter; bail renewed.....People vs. Cornelius Green and Elmer Havelin; information for burglary read; pleaded guilty.....People vs. Wm. Henderson; pleaded not guilty.....Frank Emerick appointed attorney for defendant.....French, information for arson; arranged and pleaded not guilty.....People vs. Thomas Baines for defendant.....Charles D. Coleman vs. Charles Thayer; judgement for \$510 with interest and costs on report of referee.

A decision was rendered on Monday in the Detroit will case, to which we have alluded several times. Mrs. Haupt, with whom John Ketter lived, but to whom he was never married, claimed an allowance from his estate which was contested. The case has attracted a good deal of attention. She had lived with Mr. Ketter as his wife for five years, and claimed that she was recognized by him as such, and was in effect married to him. About sixty witnesses were examined to show the relations which existed between the two, and the case was concluded last Wednesday. Judge Harriman rendered his decision on Monday, deciding that she was not Ketter's wife, and that her claim for an allowance was therefore not good.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—It is reported that there are several cases of scarlet fever in the city. The county poor house gave shelter to forty-eight tramps last Sunday. Visiting clubs will be provided with free meals during the anniversary of the red ribbon club.

J. Berry was robbed of a gold watch and chain and some money while on a little "bum" Saturday.

The old song should be changed to "tramp, tramp, the dead-beats are marching, with their cry for cold vittals and old clothes."

Mrs. J. Berry has caused the arrest of John Raish, under the statute, for selling liquor to her husband after being forbidden by her.

The University hospital will be kept open during vacation. This will enable many who desire to avail themselves of the free professional services an opportunity so to do.

It is stated that the notorious John Beagan will soon return to this city. Johnny used to enter the saloons and clear out all of the occupants. If he travels on his muscle now as much as formerly look out for him.

Last Saturday night, when nearly home, Fred Staebler was attacked by two men, who, after beating him, proceeded to gag him with a handkerchief. His cries brought some of the family to the door when the would-be robbers took to their heels and escaped.

The anniversary of the Ann Arbor Reform Club, which will be held in Hill's Opera House, commencing on Wednesday evening, March 27th, and to be prolonged until April 1st, promises to be one of the most interesting ever witnessed in this city.

A man representing himself as Dr. Jas. K. V. Fox, from Bangor of this State, has been deadbeating his way around the medical college, for several weeks attending lectures, yet without having matriculated, until one evening he borrowed some money of one of the students promising to pay the next morning. Instead of doing as he agreed, he left town the next morning, Friday Feb. 8th, leaving unpaid his room rent and board bill, but promising the people with whom he had roomed to come back Monday or Tuesday of the next week. He left in his room a few books, and a small hand trunk. Instead of doing as he promised he remained away until Tuesday evening, March 5th, at which time he returned, and gaining access to his room remained therein until he could escape unseen, sometime in the night, taking with him his things, and leaving his room rent, board bill and borrowed money unpaid.

—Croaking is not confined to the frog ponds. At the season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horshold* and *Tur* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. 729-1m

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-772

Local and Special Notices.

AT THE NEW CHURCH CHAPEL,

To-morrow morning, the sermon will be on "The True Nature and Use of Fasting." A sermon also in the evening. At the usual hours. Seats free.

FOR SALE.

One first-class Mule, sound and weighs 1,000 pounds, good single or double. Call on George Crane, butcher for particulars. 733-4f

"A LITTLE NEGLECT"

May breed great mischief. Treat coughs promptly with Wright's Cough Syrup. 25 cents 732w1

NO MOTHER

Need be disturbed at night by the paroxysms of the children with whooping cough, if she uses that unfailing antidote, Morris' Syrup of Tar. Sold by Frank Smith. 732w1

"IF YOU WILL NOT HEAR"

Reason she will surely rap your knuckles." Sound reasoning proves Wright's Cough Syrup the best. Try it. Only 25 cents. 732w1

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP

Speaks for itself. It seems everybody recommends it as the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary complaints. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 732w1

HAVING USED

Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup in my practice for some time, I am prepared to say that it is a superior remedy for all cases of Coughs, Colds and diseases of the lungs and chest. Dr. F. W. Wainman, Springfield, Mich. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 732w1

IN SELECTING EMPLOYEES

Be governed by their fitness. Testimonials prove Wright's Cough Syrup a fit agent to employ to remove your cough. Try it. 25 cents. 732w1

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

REMOVAL!

MRS. G. N. NOYES has removed her new Hair Rooms over Mr. VanTuyt's drug store, where she will be pleased to see her customers, old and new. A full line of Hair Goods kept on hand, and work warranted. Linon Braids and Nun's Thread for making old point and bonnet lace. 730-733

"I TOLD YOU SO."

The Silver Dollar knocks down prices, and still Frank Smith smiles as he exchanges those ten thousand rolls of NEW WALL PAPER for the shiners. See his advertisement, this week, and the proof of its truth by looking over his stock. 730

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership formerly existing under the firm name of Weeks & Lawrence is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. A. Weeks, in whose name the business will be continued, will pay all bills and collect the accounts of the old firm.

H. A. WEEKS.
J. E. LAWRENCE.

I am anxious to settle the book accounts of the old firm. Will you please call and oblige.

H. A. WEEKS.

THE "DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES"

Is making things jingle. Frank Smith has been marking down his goods and still will take a few bushels of the shiners in exchange and smile. 730

A GOOD CHANCE

To invest your money, and now is the time for an enterprising young man to make some money. Three and one-half acres inside the city corporation; only \$200.00 down, and balance in small annual payments. Apply at the Commercial Office.

"O. WEALTH OF WOMAN—wonderful!"

The most beautiful crown to deck the head of a woman, is a profusion of long, dark, glossy hair. The production of such hair is wonderfully facilitated by the cleansing and stimulating properties of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, which is finding its way to the toilet cases of all American ladies. 731-732

FRANK SMITH

Has published somewhere (but I believe not in this paper) that he will receive (if offered) a few bushels of silver dollars on account. 730

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY

REPAIRER and CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, or any Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, Mose's PILLS will fix you anytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by

FRED. F. INGRAM, Opposite Depot.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gift lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call.

700 GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed. 714-765

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at

E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

PATENT COLD SWEDGED SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

The only reliable sewing machine needles manufactured, and every one warranted, at

700 SAMSON'S.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making children's portraits a SPECIALTY. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniature" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block.

683 Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

In regard to the Great Shoshonea Remedy and Pills—Levi Jones, Markham, says: I had a severe attack of Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and I got the Shoshonea Remedy so highly recommended. I procured a bottle, and am happy to say that, by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so, although I was much exposed through the winter in traveling.—Levi F. B. Stratton, Demarest, writes: I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Eczema Affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give them a trial.—Mrs. A. D. Pierce, Mohrly, N. Y., says: It affords me much pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received from using the Great Shoshonea Remedy. I was sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia and Disease of the Lungs. After having used six bottles I have become hearty and well. I never knew a medicine to have such wonderful effects. I cannot speak too highly of its merits.—John Finlayson, Athol, says: I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better, and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the Remedy and a box of Pills, and before they were half gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now seventeen months since, but have had no further attack. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Trial size, 35 cents. Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Michigan. 720-4ins-alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. Yost, Produce Dealer.

Ypsilanti, March 22, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl., \$3.00@3.50.

APPLES—Dried, @5.

BUCK FLOUR—@4.50.

BEANS—\$1.00@75.

BUTTER—14@16.

CORN—40@45c per bu.

CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.

CHICKENS—Live, 4c.

DRESSED HOGS, \$4.00@4.10.

EGGS—Command 10@12c.

HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.

HIDES—5@5½c.

HONEY—In cap, 20c@20.

LARD—9@10c.

LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.

ONIONS—90c per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 22@24.

PORK—In bbl.—\$11.00@11.50.

POTATOES—25@30.

POTATOES SEED—\$2.00@3.00.

TURKEYS—Live, 7c, @8c.

WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.20.

" " No. 1—1.15.

" " " "—1.15.

BUCK WHEAT—\$0.50.

FREEDMAN

BROS. & CO.,

147, 149, 151

WOODWARD AVE.,

Announce to the public that they are

daily receiving Spring Novelties, among

which they call attention to their elegant lines of

English, French and German

CAMBRICS,

FOULARDS, and

ZEPHYR CLOTHS,

Of entirely new designs and colorings,

Just Received!

50 Pcs Summer Silks at 50c

50 " " 62 1-2c

25 " " 75c

The best value ever shown in the city.

25 Pcs Colored Dress Silks new shades, 75c.

25 Pcs Colored Dress Silks, new shades, 87 1-2c.

25 Pcs Colored Dress Silks, new shades, & 1.00.

50 Pcs Colored Dress Silks, new shades, \$1.25.

These goods unequaled by any others in the city as regards style and quality.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

In this department we offer great

bargains, having concluded to sell

Our splendid 75c 2-button Kid for 50c.

Our splendid \$1.00 2-button Kid for 75c.

Our splendid \$1.25 3-button Kid for 90c.

Our splendid \$1.50 4-button Kid for \$1.25.

Our splendid \$1.25 2-button Kid for \$1.

Our superior \$1.50 3-button Kid for \$1.25.

Our superior \$1.75 4-button Kid for \$1.50.

Our superior \$2.25 6-button Kid for \$1.75.

Positively best value in the city.

Just received an elegant assortment of

LACE MITTS!

In black, white and evening shades. Also complete lines of French Lace-Top List Thread Gloves.

Our Domestic Dress Department is now complete with all the best brands of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Prints and other domestics of American manufacture, which we guarantee to sell at New York wholesale quotation prices.

Please call and satisfy yourselves.

Freedman Bros.

& Co.,

147, 149, 151

WOODWARD AVE.,

DETROIT.

Wonderful Times

The Russian Bear, after devouring the European Turkey, retires to the fiords of the Baltic for a summer's recreation, while the English Kitten jumps for the feathers that Bismarck blows about at will.

The SILVER DOLLAR, so dreaded by many, is being bowled upon the country. And to see how it knocks things down you should go to Frank Smith's Emporium and get the new prices for Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, and the thousand other articles with which the Emporium is filled. Minor things have happened in these WONDERFUL TIMES that are spoken of for a day and are forgotten. But these will go down in history. There are few things that come so near the heart

YPSILANTI, MARCH 23, 1878.

This is the Reform song of the Democracy:

"Hot boys, carry me 'long,
 Carry me till I die;
 Carry me up to the public crib—
 But don't you carry me by!"

It should not be forgotten that somebody at Gramercy Park used the telegraph freely to purchase a Republican elector in Oregon. The man or the party who attempts but fails to accomplish fraud is not in a position to hurl a charge at others.

Claims amounting to millions of dollars are presented by about 25,000 ex-rebels, asking for indemnification for damages sustained by their property during the war. We thought there was not going to be any of this sort of thing. The Democrats made that assurance in the last campaign. But Democrats are presenting these claims and urging their payment.

The Atlanta Constitution reiterates the assertion that the South is full of just such traitors as Jeff Davis, and declares that Northern editors ought to know that whoever sympathized with the Southern cause is just as much a traitor as the ex-President of the Confederacy. There is no difference, then, between the man who renounces his allegiance to the government and the man who defies and sneers at the government? We thought there was. If there is not, and if Jeff Davis is still the model in the Southern States, there must necessarily be a good many traitors in that region.

The President has tipped the fat all in the fire by vetoing the bill sent him to secure to the timber thieves immunity from punishment. What he has gained through twelve weary months of "conciliation" and by returning Republicans out of office to put in Democrats, he has lost in one short hour by refusing to extend to this class of public plunderers, the same grace that saved thousands of political murderers in the South from the gallows which the enormity of their crimes had richly merited. Conciliated "erring brothers" are as a rule of the kind that haven't a word of commendation for the ninety and nine favors rendered, if the hundredth is denied. The abuse is just as rank, the ingratitude just as outspoken as though they had each and all been refused.

REBEL HATE.

A TOUCHING PRAYER TO CONGRESS—PETITION OF EIGHT WOMEN FOR A PLACE ON THE PENSION ROLLS.

A petition is now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The undersigned petitioners—Eliza Shelton, Nancy Shelton, Cerena Metcalf, Nancy King, Patsy J. Shelton, Sarah Metcalf, Cloa Shelton, and Mary Franklin—respectfully represent to your honorable body that their late husbands—to wit: Roderick Shelton, David Shelton, James Metcalf, Ellison King, James Shelton, David Metcalf, William Shelton and Russell B. Franklin—were ever loyal to the Government of the United States, and that in the early part of the rebellion they enlisted and were sworn into the service of the United States by Col. Fry, of the First Tennessee Cavalry; but there being at that time no opportunity of getting through to the Federal lines, which were then in the State of Kentucky, every gap and passway being guarded by Confederate troops, and the whole country filled with Confederate scouts and guerrillas, and they being a distance of at least 300 miles from the Union army, they at once organized themselves, with others, into a company at Laurel, Madison county, N. C., for the protection of themselves and other Union men, and to assist escaped Union officers and soldiers from rebel prisons. This organization soon became known to the prisoners of the three noted prisons of the South, to wit: Salisbury, Columbia and Andersonville, and when an officer or soldier made his escape from one of those prison pens he at once made his way to Laurel, N. C., knowing that he would find protection and a home among friends until he could succeed in reaching the Federal lines.

Your petitioners further represent that they divided what they had to the last morsel, depriving their own children in many instances, of their limited means of support, and bestowed sustenance upon escaped Union prisoners. To these facts hundreds of living Union officers and soldiers can testify.

Your petitioners further represent to your honorable body that the organization soon became known to the Confederate authorities, and all their vengeance and wrath was directed against this place to crush out the Union sentiment, and to break up this harbor for escaped Federal officers, soldiers, and Union men endeavoring to get to the Federal lines. The Confederates sent a battalion after battalion and regiment after regiment into this separate section of country, not numbering more than 100 voters, in order to annihilate this organization, and crush out the Union sentiment, but all in vain.

Your petitioners' husbands would fight them to the very last, overpowered, they fell back into the cliffs and dens of the mountains, and would there await some opportunity of falling on some weak point of the Confederates and then harass them until they were forced to retreat and leave them in possession of their little section of country. This mode of warfare continued until the latter part of 1862,

when, finding it impossible to conquer this section and make them forsake their love of the Union and the principles of the general government, the Confederate authorities offered a general amnesty to all who would come in and take an oath to support the so-called Confederate States of America. This proposition was spurned with contempt by your petitioners' husbands, and they remained steadfast in their allegiance to the Federal Government when, on January 19, 1863, one of the most dark, bloody and heinous crimes that ever blackened the annals of civilization was inflicted upon your petitioners' husbands and those associated with them. Upon that day the Confederates moved in force upon Laurel and Tennessee, with orders to spare neither life nor property, but to kill old and young especially little boys—using their own expression, "Pigs will make hogs."

Your petitioners' husbands, and those operating with them, being few in numbers, and surrounded by Confederate forces, could not long resist such overwhelming numbers, and with five small boys were captured, and as soon as captured were tied two and two together—in one case, a father with his son, only 11 years old—and in this condition were led out, two at a time, and brutally murdered in the presence of your petitioners, who were all the while imploring for mercy for their children and husbands. For thus imploring for mercy your petitioners were tied up by their thumbs to trees and saplings, and unmercifully whipped and insulted by Confederate soldiers. To make it more heart rending to us, while the blood was running down our backs, our husbands and sons dying within a few feet of us, we were unable to assist our beloved ones in their dying moments to a cup of cold water. The last words of the husband of one of your petitioners were: "They kill us because we are loyal. We die for our country."

Your petitioners further represent to your honorable body that in this condition, being deprived of their property stolen and destroyed, and they left without any means of subsistence, they were left to seek shelter and protection inside the Federal lines wherever charity would bestow it.

Now, therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable body, inasmuch as your petitioners' husbands were enlisted soldiers (though not mustered into the service), to pass and ratify an act placing your petitioners and their minor children on the pension rolls, to date from the death of their late husbands; believing, as we do, that so bounteous a Government will never turn a deaf ear to the cries of distress from the widows of its murdered soldiers, who have laid down their lives on their country's altar. And in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

Eliza Shelton, Patsy Shelton, Nancy Shelton, Sarah Metcalf, Cerena Metcalf, Cloa Shelton, Nancy King, Mary Franklin.

The petitioners were indorsed by Gov. Holden and Secretary of State H. J. Manning, who were in office at the time the petition was drawn, and also by numerous gentlemen of North Carolina, including the members of Congress in 1868. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and on February 15, 1869, a bill for the relief of the petitioners was presented, accompanied by a report in which the committee said: "The committee find the facts in the case sustained by abundant proof, and regarding the petition as one worthy of the favorable consideration of Congress, recommend that the prayer be granted, and report a bill accordingly."

Like many other meritorious cases presented to Congress, the bill for relief was lost upon. The case was again presented to the Forty-third Congress, and referred to the Senate Committee on Pensions. On January 22, 1874, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, submitted an adverse report, claiming that "these petitioners are not entitled to pensions," for the reason that "so long a period intervened between the date of enlistment and the date of death as to raise the presumption that they (the murdered men) had abandoned all intention of trying to make their way to the Federal army." The fact that the men were regularly enlisted in the service of the United States was proved to the satisfaction of the committee, but because they were unable, through causes which they could not control, to join the main body of the army, the committee intrenched behind the technicalities of the law and decided that "the victims could in no proper sense be considered in the service of the government." The Confederate authorities were quicker judges than this committee as to whether or not the victims were in the United States service. They decided that question promptly, and because the men were actively in the military service of the United States they were barbarously murdered, their families scourged and insulted, and their homes devastated. If the states are not broad enough to do these widows justice, a law should be made to meet their case.

Southern Claims--Reagan's Trick.

If the people of the North expect soon to hear the last of Southern claims, the efforts in the present House of Representatives ought to undeceive them. Since last October, more than four hundred bills have been introduced in Congress for appropriations to pay some form or other of these claims. And what is noticeable is they are mostly of the same old class, and some of them are for very large amounts.

Tilden's letter on the subject during his presidential campaign neither diminished the number of claimants nor disheartened the Southern lobbyists who are behind the claims. These four hundred bills, and more, which have been introduced, though the aggregate sum called for is startling, are but feelers for a vast mass of others as yet for the background. To pave the way for the most stupendous raid upon the Treasury, in case the Democracy should capture all departments of the Government, a large number of bills have also been presented for the removal of the disabilities under which some of these hungry claimants now labor. Anyone who will take the trouble to read the warnings of the

Republican press and platforms on this vital question in the light of what the Democrats have been doing, and are now doing, at the national capital, will fully realize that those warnings contained no exaggeration put forth for party purposes.

In this connection, the Hon. John H. Reagan, member of Congress from Texas and ex-Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, furnishes an example, which is worthy of notice as a specimen brick, of what a genuine Southern Democrat will do in the hope of getting his hand into the Government pocket. By his own deliberate acts and utterances, Mr. Reagan is convicted of willful falsehood in regard to a postal claim. The Hon. Edwin Willits, of Michigan, took occasion the other day to show up his falsehood in the case, and in thus exposing a nefarious Southern scheme he saved the Government nearly four hundred thousand dollars. The facts may be briefly recited. Our Government discontinued all mail service in the insurrectionary States on the 31st of May, 1861, and on the following day the Confederate Government assumed control of all postal matters. The abrupt termination of the service on the part of the United States, as an inevitable consequence, left accounts unsettled. The Confederacy took possession of the postmasters remaining in the hands of the postmasters and settled with many, if not all, of the mail contractors for the few months services then due them. Among the payments to contractors out of the funds belonging to the United States at the time the mail service was suspended, were the claims which Mr. Reagan cunningly brought into Congress for repayment. Now by a law passed a year ago it was enacted that any such claims which had been paid by the Confederate government should not be valid against the United States. To get his claims in Mr. Reagan was, therefore, obliged to declare that they had never been paid. Mr. Willits then overhauled the Confederate documents and found that they had been paid in full, and paid, too, by the order of Mr. Reagan, Confederate Postmaster-General. Thus caught in a way from which there was no escape, the false attempt to crawl out by saying that he had forgotten it. But for the vigilance of a Republican member, Mr. Reagan would have smuggled through his fraudulent and perjured claims and robbed the national treasury of nearly half a million dollars. And this is a fair sample of the spirit in which these Southern raids are pressed.—*Albany Journal*

A Steal Prevented.

A SCHEME TO ROB THE PUBLIC TREASURY FRUSTRATED.

On the last day of the last session, Congress passed an act appropriating \$375,000 to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered before the war, in all cases where amounts due them had been forfeited by reason of their going into the rebellion. This act limited said claims to the time before said States engaged in war with the United States, and added a proviso that no one should be paid who had not been compensated by the Confederacy for such services. Under this act, which was passed when conciliation was in early bud, no payments have yet been made, because Secretary Sherman has ruled that all such claims must be filed before he will pay any. At this session the friends of these disloyal claims introduced a resolution ostensibly framed simply to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay at once all claims filed. This resolution came up in the House for consideration for the first time this session on February 15, and charge of it was given by its friends to Reagan, of Texas, the Postmaster-General. He defended the principle of the measure, asserting that to adhere to the doctrine that treason could work the failure of such claims was sheer repudiation, and then assured the House that the resolution was identical with the act of 1877, except that it omitted the proviso concerning the non-payment of those who had been compensated by the Confederacy. On this point his statements were of the most emphatic nature. His words, as given in the Record, were as follows:

"The proviso was omitted because I knew there was no necessity for it. By proclamation Southern postmasters also contractors were directed to settle their accounts with the United States up to June 1, 1861, and to pay over to the United States the money in their possession and to return to the United States postage stamps. The Confederate Government only undertook to pay for the service from the time it took charge of it, June 1, 1861, and it had nothing whatever to do with the payment for service rendered previous to that date. I was asked by the Sixth Auditor if there had been none of these claims paid by the Confederacy and I answered if there had been any paid to Southern postmasters after June, 1861, it was by drafts drawn by the Federal Government for services prior to the date."

The explicit statements by Reagan were followed by an animated debate, during which Conger charged that these contractors had gone off with the money, mail bags and other property of the United States in their hands. This was hotly denied by Reagan.

At this point Willits got the floor, and called Reagan's attention to his statement that the omission of the proviso was only a change in the resolution from the original act, and showed by a comparison of the two the time each State engaged in the war to the general date of May 31, 1861.

Reagan admitted that the resolution did also embody this change, but with some confusion said that it was not significant.

At this point the Committee rose last February, and the bill went over. Willits' questions made it evident that there was an attempt to smuggle through a change of the act of 1877, which should increase the life of these claims by several weeks, and that Reagan had mis-stated in flatly asserting that the omission of the proviso was the only change in the resolution.

On the 8th inst. the resolution came up again in committee of the whole, as unfinished business, under order that debate should be closed in one hour, half to be given to each side. Conger proceeded to have read from the rebellion record the proclamation

issued in 1861, by Reagan himself, as Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, ordering the seizure of United States mail bags, &c.

This was a hard hit, but proved to be a mere love tap compared to the blows then dealt to Reagan by Willits, who followed. He had given up yesterday to a careful examination of a volume of the Confederate statutes, which he found in the Law Library, and to a trunk full of dusty records and reports of the Confederate Postal Department which he had found in the rebel archives. He replied to Reagan's assertions, already quoted, by revealing a mass of documents which astonished the House and astonished Reagan and his fellow-Democrats.

The effect upon the house can be inferred when it is stated that he read—The Confederate statutes, wherein the Rebel Government formally assumed to pay these contractors all the sums due them from the United States, and appropriated \$800,000 for this purpose.

A series of printed reports by Reagan showing that of the \$800,000 appropriated he had paid out at least \$564,000 to these very men, and had vouchers for individual payments under this appropriation.

A report of the Auditor of the rebel Postal Department, dated October 1, 1862, showing that 1,133 just claims were filed amounting to \$775,000, and a number of other documents showing that Mr. Reagan's assertion was utterly contradicted by all the facts.

The act assuming the United States liabilities to these men was dated September 27, 1862, and closed as follows:

"Provided, that the provisions of this act shall only extend to loyal citizens of the Confederate States."

He read also the following, a blank issued under Reagan's order, as a receipt for this class of disbursements: "AUDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

"Whereas, The Confederate States Government has this day paid the undersigned contractor on route number —, the sum of — dollars for postal services rendered prior to June, 1861, on said route. Now, in consideration thereof, if it should at any time appear that any portion of said service has been paid for, or that any provision for the same has been made by the United States, then I hereby agree to pay the Confederate States whatever sum has been paid or provided for."

Willits' time expired before he had read all of his documents or presented half his facts, but he had thrown a bombshell of such dimensions into the Confederate camp that the enemy were so badly demoralized that they were not ready to reply to him, and an attempt was made to adjourn.

The Republicans resisted it successfully, and on the other hand attempted to extend the time for debate, so that Willits might conclude his speech.

In the confusion that followed there was a consultation of Democrats, and their forces were gathered under the leadership of Tucker, Blackburn and Waddell, so that they were able to prevent any extension of time.

The Republicans submitted quietly, and Mr. Reagan got the floor. A crowd gathered around him, and every word he uttered was listened to with silence that was painful. He was considerably agitated, but maintained himself with dignity and continued to command, as he has always done, the respect of the House. His remarks were made with candor and with no attempt at defense, except so far as to say that it was nearly eighteen years since the transaction took place, and as he had not thought of or examined into the matter since he must excuse himself and his defective memory, and in closing his remarks, which lasted less than five minutes, he suggested that the bill be recommitted, so that the committee might examine into these matters, and the bill amended so as to exclude the payment of those who had received anything from the Confederate Government.

As he sat down there was a breath of relief, and for a moment silence, so that Price, of Iowa, who was in the chair, attempted to put the question on the passage of the bill, but it was interrupted by Blount, of Georgia, who talked ten minutes, without saying much, and his remarks were effective only as a sedative upon the rest of the body.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, followed Blount, giving Reagan a good character, and stating that on the Republican side of the House, there was no feeling except that of sympathy for him, and that none of them believed that he intended to mislead the House.

This speech of Mr. Cox's rather gave the rebels' courage, and Randolph Tucker arose to defend the honor of the Confederacy. He said: "These documents the gentleman had paraded had been captured by a conqueror," and had been concealed by that conqueror for more than thirteen years.

Conger interrupted to ask if Tucker intended to impeach their authenticity, and this gave Tucker an opportunity to defend the honor of the South, which he said had been attacked. The motives of the gentleman from Texas, and those who had this resolution in charge, had been assailed, and he grew very warm in what he called a vindication of them. He demanded an investigation of the matter. He demanded that the Secretary of War should surrender these documents Willits had referred to, and made several other demands in the direction of vindication, concluding with a motion that the committee of the whole, in which the proceedings had been going on, rise.

The Republicans demanded an opportunity to be heard in reply to Tucker, and there was considerable excitement and an exchange of compliments that was not audible to the Reporter's Gallery.

Finally the committee rose, and the Democrats, without allowing any further debate, had the resolution referred back to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

By his ten minutes' speech to-day Willits has succeeded in making himself a National reputation, and has saved the Government several hundred thousand dollars. It is the most serious back-set the rebel war claims have yet received, and effectually disposes of them for this session.

Here is a proverb from Serbia, which expresses unanimous conviction. "One never feels three hundred blows on another man's back."

Farming in Michigan.

Hon. E. O. Humphrey, President of the State Agricultural Society, in his annual address gave facts and figures that are worth repeating. Speaking of Michigan he said:

No other soils in the history of the world have been found with so vast a preparation to supply the wants of man. It affords every variety of crops which flourish in the Temperate Zone. There is no state that surpasses it in the production of grain, for fruit it would seem that this is the chosen land above all others, and as for pasture and hay, I believe it can compete with any other country. Other states may produce more as a whole, but let it be remembered that the greater portion of our state is yet under the shade of the forest, and it may also be remembered that our forests are valuable beyond estimate, besides the almost inexhaustible beds of gypsum, coal, iron, silver and salt, are great sources of wealth to our state. The record of the statistics of the Northwestern states, including Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, as reported by the United States commissioner of agriculture, shows the following facts and figures: The average cash value of all products per acre for five successive years, 1871 to 1875 inclusive: Michigan, \$17.19; Wisconsin, \$13.80; Illinois, \$11.12; Kansas, \$10.48; Nebraska, \$8.58; Minnesota, \$11.95; Iowa, \$9.47. These figures give Michigan \$3.39 above the highest of the other states, and \$6.30 above the average for the five years. In 1876 the average cash value of all principal crops raised in Michigan per acre was \$14.46. Average of 22 other states in the west and south, excepting the Pacific states, was \$9.61. Ohio ranked next to Michigan, which was \$1.50 per acre less. The rest were all still lower, some of them ranging as low as \$6 to \$7 per acre. It will be seen that the average of other states is less than two-thirds as much as Michigan. The statistics also show that better prices are obtained in Michigan for all kinds of products than any western state, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This evidence shows that Michigan surpasses them all in value of products. As for mildness of climate there is no other northwestern state that compares with it. And as for an

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Michigan stands pre-eminent. To show with what respect and esteem our system is regarded by others, I will give a few sentences of an address delivered by Mr. Maris, president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. He says: "In America the best system of schools is to be found in Michigan and Massachusetts. In the former State the ideas advanced in the colonial days of the latter have been more fully developed. Though the University of Michigan has been in existence but a little over a quarter of a century, it takes rank among the foremost of the land, and, by its influence upon the Union schools throughout the State, it has elevated them in all their grades, until now the State of Michigan can justly boast of a system of schools unequalled in the United States." Mr. Maris further says: "Michigan fills an important place among the younger States of our sisterhood of republics, but there is no higher gem in her coronet than the large liberality she displayed towards her sons of toil. In Michigan, as in no other State in the union, is the free school system carried out in its fullness. Her public schools are open to all her children, and in the greatness of her soul she opens the doors of her noble University to students from all parts of the Union, regardless of sex, color or condition."

What land is there then under the sun which presents such advantages, such progressive and civilizing influences? What land is there that offers such inducements to the men of the east, or young men of our own State who contemplate going west or making a change to better their condition? Michigan has millions of acres yet uncultivated susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, and a large portion of it covered with the most valuable of timbers not obtainable in the States farther west.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

The correspondent of the Detroit Post, in his closing report of the Michigan State fair for 1877, has the following:

The upper counties of Michigan are not properly appreciated by the people of the lower peninsula, who seem to have an idea that they are in a semi-barbaric state, with nothing but wild wildernesses of pine, relieved by an occasional cheerless clearing upon which the stumps are thicker than house flies in July. The fact is, there is no better country in the United States than that of Oceana, Mason, Wexford and the neighboring counties of this State. The climate is even and delightful, the soil rich and fruitful, and in the absence of low lands there is perfect exemption from the malarious diseases which depopulate many new settlements.

"Why," said Mr. Sessions, a prominent farmer and fruit-grower of Oceana county, as he stood beside his tempting array in Pomological hall this morning, "you people down here don't begin to know what a glorious country we have got up north. You think it a cold, bleak, barren, unproductive region; but I want you to understand that it is a very paradise for farmers. I was born and brought up in old Washtenaw, one of the richest farming counties in this part of the State, and I feel a natural affection for her, but still I would not go back there to live."

"But the soil isn't as rich?" remarked a bystander.

"That's just where you are mistaken," continued Mr. Sessions. "There is no end of rich, stony, sandy soil, and any farmer knows how productive that is. Why I had never sowed wheat down here except with a drill, but when I went north I thought I must rough it, and starting out with a bag over my shoulder I sowed by hand. Well, I put in 16 bushels on 14 acres, and then fearing that this was insufficient, I waited the result with dismay. What was my surprise, therefore, when I harvested 325 bushels of No. 1 wheat from that same field."

"And how about fruit culture?" was the inquiry.

"It is constantly improving," was the reply. "Here are specimens of

peaches, plums, apples and grapes from our section. The plums have received first premium, and the other specimens are not surpassed by any in this hall. The fertility of the soil and the climatic influences are all in our favor, and the upper counties are rapidly taking a place in the front rank as fruit producers. Farm and garden products all find a ready and rapidly increasing market. The grain traffic is already assuming large proportions. There is no better place in the world for a poor man. He can always find employment, or instead of toiling his life away for others he can soon gain a cheap home for himself, become a producer as well as a consumer and secure a condition of independence."

This gentleman's assertions are evidently not exaggerated. Upon the contrary they are fully substantiated by Prof. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, and other experienced gentlemen who have personally investigated the matter for themselves. It is evident that there is no necessity for people to seek homes in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, allured by the glowing statements of railroad companies interested in the sale of lands, when they can secure better and cheaper homes, in a more productive and healthful region, right here within the limits of our own Peninsular State.

HOWGATE'S PROJECT.

THE GIGANTIC FORCES AT THE POLE WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO STUDY—THE EXPEDITION GENERALLY APPROVED.

Committees of both houses of Congress have made reports favoring in the most decided manner Captain H. W. Howgate's plans for a scientific and exploring expedition to the Arctic regions; and a bill appropriating the sum of money necessary to put the scheme into operation has been passed.

The general character of the project has been widely publicized, and no opposition to it has yet been developed in any quarter. On the contrary, scientists of every school, and many practical business men of prominence, have given the matter their heartiest commendation.

One of nature's largest workshops is near the pole, and no doubt a strong motive which inspires the promoters of this measure is found in the insatiable curiosity which would penetrate even to the taking knowledge of the phenomena which attend the origin or extinction of those currents of air and water, of magnetism, electricity and auroral light which radiate from or flow toward that region. But the age is too practical, and the people are too poor, to warrant the appropriation of money merely to satisfy a curiosity which is not shared by the masses. Nor would the possible addition of territory north of the Arctic circle, or even the glory of flying the stars and stripes at the Pole itself, serve to tempt the dollars from our national coffers, if the project was unconnected with promises of great material benefits to the people.

Captain Howgate has been connected with the Signal Service Bureau since its creation, and is thoroughly identified with its management and its success. The chief work of this bureau, it is well known, is to display danger signals along the sea and lake coasts, warning vessels of approaching storms and to publish its daily weather reports and predictions. Meteorology, upon which this work is based, is the youngest and perhaps the least developed of the natural sciences, and the degree of accuracy which the bureau, by a few years' experience, has attained in its predictions is rather an evidence of the possibilities than of any excellence of present attainments in this direction. None know better than the officers of the United States Bureau how much remains to be learned before meteorology can be classed among the exact sciences. Of this science an experienced German student and explorer writes that the conditions in the neighborhood of the frigid Polar Zones are important. The general movements of the atmosphere arise from the exchange of cold and warm, of dry and humid air, between the poles and the equator. How enormous must be the influence of the huge masses of polar ice upon the distribution of the earth's heat is obvious. Greenland and Iceland afford proofs how the movements of ice, driven by winds and oceanic currents, may affect the climate of a country, but our knowledge of these movements is very defective. Now it is possible that the ice of the Polar Zones may be the cause of our own climatic conditions, the origin of many of the furious storms which sweep destructively along our coasts and over our land. It is probably not saying too much, adds the same authority, when we assert that the Polar regions are the most important portions of our globe for the study of the natural sciences. The extreme conditions under which the forces of nature act in the vicinity of the Poles produce phenomena which offer us the best means of investigating the nature of the forces themselves. As in meteorology, so also, in terrestrial magnetism and electricity, these have to do with forces of the most tremendous magnitude often exhibited in destructive energy, but never yet subdued to the service of man. So, too, if it is desired to investigate the ocean currents, and the laws of the tides upon which depend the safety and success of ocean commerce, influences are found centering in the North which must be traced to their source. Probably there is not one of the laws which govern the elements in their movements, a better knowledge of which will not result in material benefit to the race in cheapening the means of supporting life, in increasing the sources of human happiness, or in averting the perils to which we are now subject.

Captain Howgate does not claim to be the originator of the colonization plan of research. It has been advocated by a number of experienced Northern navigators as the safest and therefore the most promising for success which could be adopted. The plan is that the adventurers shall simply push as far north as they can with safety, build themselves homes, and wait a favorable opportunity to go further on and build other homes. Life in these regions may be made safe and even enjoyable, while the dangers will be reduced to a minimum.

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.
She stood at the crossing, and waited long,
Uncared for, and the waiting throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
None heeded the glance of her anxious eye.
Down the street with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of school let out,
Came the boys, like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.
Past the woman old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir.
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.
At last came out of the merry throng—
The gayest liddle of all the group,
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."
Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow;
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,
If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."
And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."
—Harper's Weekly.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARN.

"There's a heap of good religion, sir, in seafarin' men," said the Old Sailor the other day, as he sat sipping his third glass of hot rum, "although it's something they ain't often accused of. I don't mean to say but what they'll cuss dreadful; but that are in the line of their purfession, and can't be got along without. I have seen one or two as puttered not to swear, but they was generally poor sailormen, and even they always had some bastard way of givin' vent to their feelings which, to my eye, were jiss as bad as jussin' and not near so honest. Seafarin' cussin', sir, are mere lip service; it don't mean nothin', and aint reckoned up agin' 'em a morsel.

"As for honesty, except it's grog, or terbacker, or dunnage, a sailor can be trusted not to steal—that is, the general run of 'em. I don't mean to say that there aint dishonest sailors, jiss the same as there is dishonest folks ashore; but, savin' and exceptin' the articles which I spoke of, the great bulk of 'em can be trusted, and these here things bein' the necessities of life which they are eternally short of, they are of course excusable for mitenin' on to 'em whenever they has a chance.

"Then as to lyin', except in the matter of yarnin'—which never shouldn't ought to deceive nobody—who ever heard tell of a sailorman that didn't at all times tell the truth? 'Tis true they don't like to have a Holy Joe aboard of a ship, but they aint got no objections to him in his proper place ashore, and go where you will, even if he aint got a ounce of terbacker in his chest, a good sailorman will always have a Bible. They don't read 'em, I know; some of 'em can't and others don't want to; but they've got 'em, sure, and wouldn't be so irreligious as to go to sea without 'em. I have been shipmates with one or two men in my experience as read 'em as well as had 'em, but they was never thought a great deal of, and was generally considered to be a little short-weighted—not quite sixteen ounces to the pound, you know.

"I wond deny though as I have seen a time once when, only but for a Bible which were in his pocket, a chap as I were with would have lost the number of his mess, and would never more had any use for the key of his chest. Leastwise, that's my opinion; likewise it were the opinion of most of the chaps aboard of that ship, though these was some irreverend chaps as said that the Bible didn't make a ha'porth of difference.

"Here's the way it were—if you'll let him fill mine up again with more rum, less water, and the same amount of sugar as the last. I were coming from Liverpool in the John R. Skiddy along in the month of August, 1848, if I don't disremember, bein' twenty of us all told for'cas'l, I bein' in the star-board watch, which likewise there were in a chap by the name of Griffith, which when not eatin' nor sleepin' were either in the galley playin' checkers with the cook or else sittin' on his chest a readin' of the Bible.

"Havin' dreadful fine weather all the way until about the longitude of 44 degrees, when one day jist after noon, it breezed on from the south'ard, haulin' gradual to sou'west as it increased, and by eight bells bringin' us down to close-reelfore and mizzen and double-reelfore maintop sail, the mainsail bein' stowed and the foresail reefed.

"Arter a lovely game with the cook in the last dog-watch, this here Griffith comes for'ard, fills up and lights his pipe and takes a spell at his Bible. About seven bells, the gale still increased, and the sea gettin' up to a most tremendous height, our side was called out for to close-reelfore maintop sail, and his chest bein' looked at the time, this here Griffith bein' a good sailorman, as liked to be fast at everythin', rams his pipe in one pocket of his pea-jacket, and the Bible in the other, and jumps out, gettin' by his quickness a shy at the lee earin' of the maintop sail. We had jist lighted out to wind'ard, and the word were passed for to haul out to leeward, when she tripped onto the top of a sea and rolled down nigh onto her beam ends. Afore she could recover herself the curl of the next wave swept completely over her, playin' the very mischief. One of the quarter-boards, which was stowed onto a gallows-frame for'ard of the poop, was took from its lashin's and carried bodily overboard. The mate and three or four stowaways was also took over; the bulwarks was stove, and everythin' about the decks smashed up generally. This here Griffith, on the lee topsail yard-arm, had jist laid back onto the earin' when the lurch come, and, the earin' partin', over he went head over heels, flyin' away to leeward in the hard gale as if he had been a feather.

"There were a chap of the name of Shepard at the 'dog's ear', and I were next to him. Us two was the only

ones that seen him go, and we both felt bad that we couldn't git in off the yard and lay down to git the fust whake at his chest, he bein' know'd for to have a good lot of dunnage. We kep' shady, hows'ever, and jist passed in the word for a new earin', which gettin', Shepard shifted outside of the lift and I took the 'dog's ear', and we soon had the earin' passed and laid down.

Things on deck was all at sixes and sevens with the damage by the sea, and me and Shepard know'd we wouldn't be missed, and jist puts for'ard and made a fair divvy of Griffith's dunnage, stowin' it away under our bunks and hurryin' aft for to lend a hand for to git things to rights.

"It bein' one of them reg'lar howlers, the old man, knowin' it wouldn't last long, jist weared her round with her head to the south'ard, furlin' the foresail and fore and mizzen topsails, and hove her to, so as when the shift come it would take her aft and do no damage. The flurry come about 4 o'clock the next mornin', and the wind into nor'west, and the weather cleared.

"Griffith were missed as soon as ever our side went below, but how he went, or when, nobody know'd except me and Shepard, and for sartin' reasons we didn't care to tell. There was several chaps as made a break for his chest and when they found that all that was left into it were a dunnage jumper, a old razor strop and a fine-tooth comb they allowed that somebody must have seen him go, but me and Shepard contented ourselves with knowin' they was right, and kep' a sayin' nothin' all the while. The word were passed aft, and the second mate come for'ard and got the chest, remarkin' as he done so, 'You fellows has gone through Griffith's dunnage like a dose of salts.'

"From that time we had ordinary weather, but the wind holdin' moderate from the west'ard, the passage were a long one, and it were three weeks afore we got in. We towed up and made fast to the foot of Dover street, and if you'll believe me, sir, afore ever we got that ship made fast, who should jump aboard but that same Griffith as Shepard and me had seen go off the lee topsail yard-arm three weeks afore.

Well, sir, the yarn he spun us as to how he came there, if we hadn't a know'd it must be true, we couldn't never have believed it. He said that he were upborne by the wind so as to hit on the wave as light as a cork, but of course thought he had no show for his life, and made up his mind he were a goner. Jist at this time, he said, it were a great comfort to him to think that he had his Bible with him, and he puts his hand down to feel it, and it were all right into his pea-jacket pocket. He no sooner clasps his hand onto it, he said, than his head fetches up agin' somethin' hard, which of course he grabbed, and lo and behold what- ever should it be but our quarter-board, which as I told you were washed off the gallows frame about the same time as he went off the topsail yard. Bottom up she had been on the frame, but now she was right side up, and pretty nigh full of water. How he ever dragged himself into her he didn't know. It were a hard job, he said, with his wet clothes on, but he done it, and he bailed away at her with his hat till he got her nigh on to free from water. Her ears were fast to the thwart, and with a couple of them he made a drag, and so kep' her head to the sea, and bein' a Francis metallic life-boat, she jist rode onto the gale like a cork, only once in a while takin' in a little water from the curl of a roller. When the mornin' came and the wind changed, bringin' fine weather, Griffith said he were pretty well tuckered out, what with bailin' and anxiety of mind, and when the sun rose he jist laid down in the starn-sheets and went off for a long snooze.

He know'd hows'ever, that it was in consequence of his havin' his Bible with him that the boat had been sent to him, and he tried afore he went off to read a chapter or so, but in consequence of its bein' so wet, and he so sleepy he couldn't do it. He, hows'ever, opened the book, and secured it under the blade of a oar, so as it would dry. He then went off onto a long caulk, and when he woke the sun were gittin' low, and he had probably covered nigh on to twelve hours.

As nigh as he could make it, from the looks of the sun, it were about five o'clock in the afternoon. The gale had moderated, the sea had gone down and the weather were delightfully fine, and here were he, with a good boat under him, alone in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. If he had only had somethin' to eat and drink he would have been well enough off, but that were jist what he hadn't, and he were dreadfully hungry and thirsty as well. He were right glad to see among the other things, securely lashed to the thwarts of the boat, a nice 'lily iron', with about twenty fathoms of fifteen-thread ratline stuff bent onto it for a line, and he hoped he might come athwart some fish of some kind which he might strike and keep himself from starvin' to death. There weren't any there then, though and so he jist took up his Bible, which had got dry, and read a chapter or two, which were the supper he had that night, and which, however satisfactory, weren't at all fillin'. The dark come on, and the stars shone out in all their splendor, and he were much encouraged by seein' the new moon fust over his right shoulder, that bein' a lucky sign, and when he considered how much better off he weren't than he might have been if he hadn't fell in with the boat, he were more encouraged, and finally dropped off to sleep ag'in in a hopeful frame of mind.

"Next mornin' it was nearly calm, and the sea were as smooth as a millpond. There was two sails in sight, but so far away that they were of no use to him. As he looked, hows'ever, he seed away to the east'ard broken water, as if it were a shoal, and at once his hopes revived. He know'd that what he seen was a school of porpoisses, and he know'd that if he could only be lucky enough to catch one of these the blood and the flesh would give him wittles and drink. He makes fast the end of the line to the boat's painter, and got the lily-iron ready for to strike one of 'em if so be as they come nigh enough. Sure enough, they kep' comin' towards the boat, hundreds of 'em, jumpin' and playin' in the sun glade. Nigher and nigher they come, till at last his boat was surrounded by

the splashin' animals, and watchin' his chance as one of 'em darted by he hove the iron chock through him, togglin' it on the other side. The next minnit he was hove head over heels into the bottom of the boat with the sudden jerk as the fish begun to run, and at once found himself goin' through the water at fully ten miles a hour. He was so blessed hungry that he tried at first to haul the boat up to the runnin' fish, but he found that he couldn't do this, and that his weight for'ard only made the boat yaw about and come nigh to swampin', and so he went aft and let him run, breakfastin' off of the Bible, as on the previous night he had supped.

"All that day that porpus kep' a runnin', and showed no signs of weariness. He had struck him near the tail, which were excellent for the iron holdin', but which had not affected the critter in any vital part. When the stars come out agin' Griffith seen by the North Star that his course were a little to the north of west true, and he waited as patiently as he could for the animal to tire, so as he could get at him. It were rather tantalizin' to know that only about thirty fathoms away there were plenty of good food and yet not beable for to get at it. He were dreadful hungry, and his second night he cut up one of his sea boots and chawed away on that, which were very unsatisfactory. At last he fell off to sleep, and he said he dreamed that he were sittin' down to the most luxurious banquet only to wake and find the day breakin' and hisself still alone in the boat, which the porpus were still towin' to west'ard like mad.

"It were now going on to three days since he had had any grub more satisfyin' than sea boots and the Holy Scriptures and were gettin' weak unto it, and also a little looney into his mind. Shortly arter sunrise, hows'ever, he runned into a thick fog and know'd by that and by the color of the water that he were crossin' the outer or false bank. The fog were like nectar to him. Griffith told us that he'd never in all his life tasted grog that begun to compare with it. His clothes got thoroughly soaked with it, and though it were a little brackish from the previous soaking in salt water, it were good enough for him, and his only trouble were that he hadn't anythin' in which to store up some for future use. He laid in the starn-sheets, hows'ever, and sucked in the moisture till his thirst was full quenched.

"The porpus still ran on, apparently without the least diminution of speed. All that day, and all that night, he galloped untriflingly. The boat had passed through the fog, and into clear weather again, and when mornin' came again into another dense fog, and into green water, and Griffith know'd as he were on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. He were very weak, hows'ever, and weren't takin' much note of anythin'. Times, he said, as he were nigh givin' up, he'd read the Bible and be marvelously strengthened.

"In fact, boys, says he to us, 'if it hadn't been for this blessed book I wouldn't have been here this day.'

"About eleven o'clock that forenoon the fog lifted, and here only about three miles ahead of him Griffith seen a fleet of twenty or thirty fishing schooners at anchor. Right through the middle of the fleet went the porpus, and as the boat were goin' past one of 'em Griffith made a shift to crawl for'ard and cut the boat's painter. He would probably have been rescued anyhow, for the fishermen had seen the boat a comin', and, thinkin' there wasn't nobody into her, was a goin' to see what it were that were a towin' of her. In a few minits Griffith found hisself aboard of the Abigail and Alice, of Marblehead, with lots of grub and everythin' comfortable. Next day the Betsy Ann, of Gloucester, were goin' to start for home, and he were put aboard of her, arrivin' in due time, and makin' his way to New York, where he had been for a week when we arrived.

"Griff were dreadfully put out when he got his chest, which he said he left full of dunnage; but there weren't anybody but me and Shepard as could tell him where it had gone, and we didn't like to for fear of hurtin' his feelings. So he made a claim onto Kermit and Carew, which was the owners of the ship, and they paid him somethin' rather than stand a lawsuit.

"There was a sceptical cuss of the name of Jimmy Davis as said that the Bible hadn't nothin' to do with Griffith's preservation, but he were always a idiot, and nobody didn't mind him. Here it were: five chaps goes overboard, one has a Bible into his pocket and the other four hasn't. Them and the dunnage, and him as had the Bible gits saved, which proves conclusively that if them four had had Bibles into their pea-jacket pockets they would have been saved too. Easterwise, that ere were the way Griffith argyed it, this here were the way most of the chaps argyed it, and this here is the way it were without any doubt, as every good sailorman will say if he is asked."

•••••

We are told that the little brown cottage in Springfield, Ill., in which Mr. Lincoln lived before he went to Washington, still remains nearly as he left it, furniture and all. It is related that it had at first but one story, and that Mrs. Lincoln for many years unavailingly coaxed her husband to raise the roof. At length she seized an opportunity when he was attending court in an adjoining town, to employ workmen and have the half-story added, windows put in, paint put on, all completed—save payment of bills—before his return. Coming up the street he comprehended the situation at a glance, but feigning bewilderment, and pretending not to recognize the old place, he walked past as if searching for home, till his wife—who was watching behind the shutters—called after him: "Abrim! Abrim!"

A young lawyer, who had been "admitted" about a year, was asked by a friend, "How do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My profession is much better than my practice."

Two Irishmen were proceeding in company to a jail yard to witness an execution, when one said to the other "I say, Pat, where wud yez be if the hangman had his dues?" "I'd jist be walkin' down this shstreet alone," said Pat.

Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, says that it is estimated that \$40,000,000 worth of timber has been cut and shipped out of this country to foreign lands during the last twenty years by depredators, and lines of vessels on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts have been established to European ports for the express purpose of carrying this stolen timber. These depredations are still going on, and at the present rate of theft, timber will soon be very scarce. The timber lands are supposed to be held for pre-emption and homestead settlers. They cannot be bought for cash. But the speculators have induced Congress to issue scrip to half-breed Indians, and hand to the soldiers of the late war for homestead purposes, allowing them to locate it on timber land without regard to its agricultural quality—much of it has none and is fit only for timber. This scrip has been bought up as soon as issued by the speculators who got the laws passed. It is also said that live oak and ship-building timber has been cut from the naval reserves and then sold to the Government at greatly advanced prices. Thus timber has also been sold to foreign governments. As the Government buys timber for naval uses, for the very purpose of preserving its own timber reserves as long as possible, the impudence of forcing it to buy its own timber is peculiarly American, one is tempted to say. The distance and isolation of nearly all the great belts of timber from observation and control make it a very easy task to steal it. Oregon and Washington Territories might, for example, be nearly denuded without anybody's knowing it; that is, anybody who would be likely to call attention to it. The evil deserves thorough, but wise, treatment, and a careful discrimination between those who have stolen the timber for the purpose of speculation and the settlers who have been obliged to obtain timber for their uses or abandon their settlements.—*Post and Tribune.*

The Howgate polar colonization plan has been favorably reported upon in both houses of Congress, and there will be no opposition to the proposed appropriation of \$50,000. It is well understood that the old notion of the northwest passage to India, which Sir John Franklin sought and died for, is no longer the motive of arctic explorations, which have reference to that great study of the currents of air and ocean, the electric and magnetic influences, and all those other phenomena which are the materials of meteorology. These are matters the knowledge of which is bringing more benefit to commerce than any short cut could do, whether by Greenland or Spitzbergen. Modern science suspects that the polar regions hold the secrets of the storms, so that it will be quite worth while to discover the north pole, and every effort so far made toward it has been profitable. The next few years will produce something notable in arctic exploration, since expeditions are to be sent the coming season from England, Holland, Sweden and Russia, not to mention James Gordon Bennett's, which we hope Stanley will not head until he has taken at least a year's rest from the toils of Africa. Indeed, they might all reasonably wait for the results of the acclimation of Capt. Howgate's colony, which gives rational promise of thorough and permanent value.

A popular doctor of Utica while escorting a lady home the other evening, attempted to relieve her cough and sore throat by giving her a troche. He told her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the lady sent him a pantaloen button with a note saying he must have given her the wrong kind of a troche, and might need this one.—[Utica Herald.

An English gentleman committed suicide a few days ago, leaving a paper to say that he did so because his wife was a great deal too good for him. Right here stepped in the Coroner's jury with the verdict that he was insane.

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A copy of this valuable book will be presented to Every Subscriber to the

Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL,"
For the volume ending March 1st, 1879.

This is the choicest premium ever given to newspaper subscribers—something of real and practical value. The ladies will be delighted with it. Make up your subscriptions now. If your neighbors don't take the COMMERCIAL, tell them of this offer. They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in the county, and a capital, practical, useful book of 160 pages, for the price of the former.

For the amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL doubles any other paper in the county, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00 per annum.

C. R. Pattison,
PUBLISHER, YPSILANTI, MICH.

G. B. MASON,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs,
School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books,
ALSO
TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES,
AND THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.
SALINE, MICH.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.


Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the
NATIONAL TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS
126 Jefferson Ave.,
Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.
Single Meals, 50 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00
Day Board, \$3.50.

Private entrance and dining room for Ladies.
FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily, and served up in every style. Raw, 20c. Fried, 25c. Stews, 25c.



HALE'S
HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAHEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. First additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by its in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has NO BAD TASTE or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.
Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.
Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y.
127 772

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

Republican City and Ward Conventions.

The Republicans of the city of Ypsilanti will meet on Wednesday evening, March 27, at 7 o'clock, as follows:

First Ward, at Engine House;
Second Ward, at J. G. Crane's office;
Third Ward, at Council Hall;
Fourth Ward, at W. H. Jewett's office;
Fifth Ward, at H. H. Jewett's Grocery Store;
to nominate candidates for Aldermen, and choose delegates to a

CITY CONVENTION.

to be held Friday evening, March 29th, at the Council Hall, at 7 o'clock, to nominate city and district officers, and perform such other duties as may come before the Convention.

Wards will be entitled to delegates as follows: First, 7; Second, 7; Third, 7; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 7.

By order of City Committee,
WM. ROBBINS, Chairman.

N. B. On hand to print election tickets at this office at reasonable rates. Apply early.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's church will be held next Thursday.

From over the river. The Havens Bros. leave the depot for Congress street—store occupied by Geo. Babcock.

Drury & Taylor present to the public and especially to farmers the Gale and South Bend plows this week.

H. A. Weeks is alone once more. Well, he is fully competent. Lawrence has joined the great army of Detroit runners.

Quite a number of the members of the reform club will attend the anniversary exercises of the Ann Arbor club to-night.

The social at the Presbyterian Church tea party Wednesday evening was really social—one of the most pleasant gatherings in years.

The Sentinel don't like to have its late whiskey article alluded to. Don't wonder! It is hard to ride on the fence and gull two antagonistic parties.

Our readers will notice in another column that Foster's Coliseum is to appear in Light Guard Hall next Monday evening. It is a combination of interesting features.

The new stores of Mr. Bucklin, opposite the post office, are now completed. They are very neat and convenient, and desirable places for business. A good chance for somebody.

Mr. E. Laible is noted for artistic taste. Noticing a letterhead being printed at this office, said "this is just as handsome as handsome can be, lithography can't beat it."

The Michigan Central folks are beginning operations on the new freight depot. The material is now being hauled. It will be situated directly back of the Pollett House block.

The Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Union will have an auction social over Sherwood's store, next Friday evening. Admission 5 cents. Object, to fraternize and inspire one another in temperance work.

A separate jurisdiction has been granted the Michigan judges of the A. O. U. W. by the supreme lodge lately in session at St. Louis, to take effect the 25th inst. Wm. H. Jewett, representative from Michigan, is home again.

Letters remaining uncalled for March 21st: Mrs. R. D. Briggs, Miss Mary Armstrong, Mrs. Renwick Brown (3), Henry Krause, Sarah Kilborn, Helen Long, T. Millspeugh, S. R. Millington, Charles H. Plowe, E. J. Smith, Bob Wallace.

A motion was made, supported and argued before the reform club at the regular meeting last Friday evening, and when it came to a vote not a voice was heard. We judge that the enthusiasm of the members was dormant on that evening.

Samuel Douglas, a colored man, was tried and found guilty, by Justice Babbitt, on Wednesday, of assault and battery, the charge being preferred by his wife. For the next three months Samuel will be found at the Detroit house of correction.

YPSILANTI, March 21st, 1878.
EDITOR COMMERCIAL—Dear Sir: As I told you some time since, I am not a candidate for the Republican nomination for justice of the peace in the first judicial district. Respectfully, FRED A. HUNT.

Rev. Mr. Haire, of Flint, gave a very entertaining and instructive lecture at the Catholic church last Sunday evening. A defense of the Catholic Church and doctrines. Of course, as is the case with all new converts, intensely zealous and partisan. Net receipts \$110.

The exhibition by Mrs. M. S. Starr's infant class, assisted by a few older girls, at the Baptist church last Wednesday evening, was well attended. As we said in regard to the first entertainment many a 50 cent concert don't compare with this. Rarely has the boasted performers of adult singers and speakers so charmed and carried away an audience as this entertainment of the little folks. Mrs. S. is entitled to great praise for her laborious efforts. The receipts sustain a colored girl trying to get an education in Mrs. Dyer's school at Nashville, Tenn. An interesting letter from her was read.

The Democracy hold their caucuses Wednesday evening. First ward, Babbitt's office; second, at Hawkins House; third, council room; fourth, A. Crane's office; fifth, Schade's hall. City convention at council hall Thursday evening. A close corporation—only twenty-two delegates.

The Secretary of the Reform Club has received a letter from A. O. Miller, stating that he will be here the 27th instant to put under preparation a play to be brought out under the auspices of the club on Saturday, the 30th. Mr. Miller will also address the usual Sunday afternoon meeting the next day.

We received a pleasant call from Hon. J. W. Wing, Monday morning. Mr. W. gave an able, solid, convincing speech before the reform club last Sunday. It went right to the marrow. Mr. Wing is one of the honest grangers of this county and a whole team in every good cause. E. Laible addresses the club to-morrow.

F. A. Oberst is in the city with an invention that every housekeeper, and in fact every merchant, and every one living within doors needs. It is a magic window cleaner, and it does it too, nicely and well, saving slop and time, slovenly windows, irascible and disgnat. Only 50 cents. Mr. O. has the right to this county and Wayne.

The friends of Father John Howland will be glad to know that he is able now to say with the blind man, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." Dr. Frothingham has recently performed another operation on his eyes, and now he can read the Bible and the COMMERCIAL, his favorite book and paper. Now 81 years old, this is a remarkable feat of science. Father H. has a high opinion of Dr. F.'s scientific knowledge and practice.

Appleton's Journal gives its readers for April, The American at work. The cheese maker, with seven illustrations. A taking poem, "Oh dinn ye remember, Jean." "About the Ballot" six illustrations—Madams Sale, Camargo, Guimard, Bigotini, Tolligoni, and Tessler. Jet, "Her face or her Fortune." New Ireland, Meridan, a poem. "The wonderful family." The Caricaturist. A few professions. John Gleats and Tommy Browne, etc. For sale at the news offices.

Hon. C. Shier says, "He will lift a man up who is drunk and in the ditch. He will care and do anything in his power for him. But when lifted up out of the gutter he turns round and says, 'you must give me your money and endorse something that my conscience and judgment don't approve, you must help me ruin boys by cultivating in them idle habits and vicious practices, or I will go to drinking again,' he must say, go to your cups again for you are not worth saving."

There is no class of our population the COMMERCIAL has had a greater solicitude for than the colored. It has been with pain that so many of the young men appeared to be going hell-bent to ruin, patronizing the saloons in droves. It is a matter for great gratification that now nearly every colored man, young or old, seen on the streets or at work, is wearing the emblem of salvation, the red ribbon. The club embraces pretty near the entire male population over 160.

SILVER WEDDING.—On Thursday evening, March 14th, 1878, neighbors and friends assembled at the residence of O. H. and L. Twist, in the town of York, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and exceedingly bad roads, many were in attendance. The house was appropriately decorated with evergreens, and a hearty welcome was extended to all. The gifts were beautiful and bountiful, amounting in value to \$75. At ten o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Twist, supported by their two sons, and led by Rev. J. B. Gilman, entered the parlor to the sound of music. A spicy poem for the occasion was then read by Mr. Gilman, during which the marriage ceremony was performed. The guests were then regaled with everything that heart could wish, after which music and good cheer prevailed till a late hour. All returned home with light hearts and many congratulations for bride and groom. A GUEST.

Daniel Smith, a farmer 80 years old, living four miles east of the city, on Friday, the 15th, together with his son's wife, was trading at Mr. Van Tuyl's store. Mr. Smith had been suffering during the winter from a bad cough and had used a compound embracing among other articles Jamaica rum. Mr. Van Tuyl had put up this medicine for him several times. Feels fine, well, not having been able to eat but very little breakfast and dinner, and seeing Mr. V. busy waiting on a customer, he stepped to the supposed place and drank, according to his (Smith's) statement, about a teaspoonful of Butter of Antimony, used for painting purposes and standing near by. Mr. S. was unable to read and judged as a matter of course that it must be the right bottle, as he had seen Mr. Van Tuyl pour out of a bottle at that place. He went out with his daughter-in-law to trade, but soon returned and informed Mr. V. that from a terrible sensation he felt in his stomach he must have made a mistake and sure enough he had—a fatal poison was reaching for his vitals. Every means and antidotes were speedily resorted to, but of course in vain. Drop antimony on the foot and it will make a person dance lively, eating to the bone. No doubt the effect was delayed for Mr. S. was enabled to ride home, a wonderful feat. He took the poison at two o'clock P. M. and at nine he died. Mr. Smith was well known as a man of temperate habits. In later life he had occasionally as a medicine taken some stimulus of this kind but never to exceed a teaspoonful.

He exculpated Mr. Van Tuyl from all blame. Said it was the first time he had helped himself, and entirely his own fault. This circumstance ought to be a warning, never to help oneself to anything in a drug store, get your medicines from the proprietor or clerks, who are the responsible parties.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has the equal and has established for itself a world wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by F. W. Johnson, Ypsilanti. No 3-707-1w

Attention!
C. S. WOOLLEY
Is closing out his stock to make room for Spring Goods.

TO ADVERTISERS
GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO.
Advertising Agents,
23 Congress Street, West,
DETROIT, MICH.,
are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their ADVERTISERS' MANUAL of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.

CHICAGO SEED CO.
FREE TO ALL
D. M. FERRY & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED
SEED PRICED
ANNUAL
for 1878
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plates, 500 engravings, about 100 pages, and full descriptions of prices and directions for planting over 100 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc. Available to all. Send for it at once.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
732-44

FINE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAME,
\$2.00.
BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,
\$1.00.
STACKS OF WALL PAPER
AT
KHYES, next to Post Office.
Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

PATENTS
LAW AND PATENTS.
T. H. SPENCER, Attorney and Counselor
at Law in Patents, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 37 Congress St., West, Detroit, Mich. The only responsible Patent Office in the State.
712-732

Attention!
RING'S
Vegetable Ambrosia
FOR
GRAY HAIR.
This is the Ambrosia that Ring made.
This is the Cure that lay
In the Ambrosia that Ring made.
This is the Man who was bald and gray.
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the Ambrosia that Ring made.
This is the Maiden, handsome and gay.
Who married the man once bald and gray.
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Ambrosia that Ring made.
This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay.
To the man once bald and gray.
But who now has raven locks, they say.
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the Ambrosia that Ring made.
This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gray.
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
If you would not be bald or gray,
Use the Ambrosia that Ring made.

COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY
—OF—
H. M. TUBBS & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
Tubbs' Universal Pain Expectorator,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.
639-741

Michigan Central Railroad.
TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.
GOING EAST.

Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Michigan City.....	9:28	11:10	6:20	11:15
New Buffalo.....	9:48	11:26	6:48	11:40
Niles.....	10:45	12:15	8:14	9:00
Kalamazoo.....	12:35	2:40	10:00	10:28
Battle Creek.....	1:32	3:17	11:08	11:15
Marshall.....	2:25	3:00	11:37	4:00
Albion.....	2:52	3:25	12:08	4:10
Jackson.....Ar.	4:05	4:10	12:50	4:55
Jackson.....Lv.	4:40	4:45	5:30	5:25
Chelsea.....	5:00	5:05	6:15	6:10
Dexter.....	5:20	5:25	6:30	6:25
Ann Arbor.....	5:40	5:45	6:50	6:45
Wayne Junction.....	6:00	6:05	7:10	7:05
G. T. Junction.....	6:30	6:35	7:40	7:35
Detroit.....Ar.	6:45	6:50	8:00	7:55

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7:00	9:35	4:45	6:20
G. T. Junction.....	7:15	9:55	5:00	6:35
Wayne Junction.....	7:40	10:17	5:32	6:10
Ann Arbor.....	8:10	10:35	6:00	6:38
Dexter.....	8:30	10:55	6:20	6:58
Chelsea.....	8:50	11:15	6:40	7:18
Jackson.....Ar.	9:10	11:35	7:00	7:38
Jackson.....Lv.	10:10	12:15	8:00	8:40
Marshall.....	11:50	3:35	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek.....	12:21	3:58	11:35	2:10
Kalamazoo.....	1:15	4:40	12:25	2:52
Niles.....	3:11	4:07	1:10	3:38
Michigan City.....	4:40	5:20	2:50	4:15
Chicago.....Ar.	5:55	7:40	10:30	6:45

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	4:00	4:05	4:45	4:40
G. T. Junction.....	4:15	4:20	5:00	4:55
Wayne Junction.....	4:40	4:45	5:32	5:10
Ann Arbor.....	5:10	5:15	6:00	5:38
Dexter.....	5:30	5:35	6:20	5:58
Chelsea.....	5:50	5:55	6:40	6:18
Jackson.....Ar.	6:10	6:15	7:00	6:38
Jackson.....Lv.	7:10	7:15	8:00	7:40
Marshall.....	11:50	3:35	11:03	1:45
Battle Creek.....	12:21	3:58	11:35	2:10
Kalamazoo.....	1:15	4:40	12:25	2:52
Niles.....	3:11	4:07	1:10	3:38
Michigan City.....	4:40	5:20	2:50	4:15
Chicago.....Ar.	5:55	7:40	10:30	6:45

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.
HENDERSON & SWEET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, & C.,
EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

SOLDIERS OF 1812
A new law. Pension to all who served not less than 14 days of war in any engagement; and to widows of such without regard to date of marriage. Wm. B. Stevens & Co., Pension Attys., Detroit. 731-734

Dr. Roe's Tar Balsam!
F. R. E. I.
It will cure that cough in a few hours. Large sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Swift & Dodd, wholesale agents, Detroit. 729-740

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I, JOHN HANNA, being a blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could soften iron at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silikon upon the HUMAN SYSTEM.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Ballard, incompetent.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the guardian of the estate of said Henry A. Ballard, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Washtenaw County, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1878, there will be sold to the highest bidder at the probate court, in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, in said state, on Saturday the eleventh (11) day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Ypsilanti, in said county of Washtenaw, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), and all that portion of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) of Washtenaw County, Michigan, and west highway running through said northeast fractional quarter.

PRORATE NOTICE.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the eleventh day of February A. D. 1878, six months from the date allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Rebecca S. Brown, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twelfth day of August next, and that such claims shall be paid by said Court, on the eleventh day of May and on the eleventh day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock A. M. in Liber 46 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 394, Warren L. Rice and Hattie A. Rice duly mortgaged to Frederick W. Cleveland "All that parcel of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, described as the south half of lot number five (5) in Cross & Bagley's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, except about one-half acre of land, more or less, cut off in correcting the north line of Congress street."

MORTGAGE SALE.
By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1874, made and executed by Lydia A. Horton to Harmon Allen, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in Liber 46 of Mortgages on page 629, upon the third day of July, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M. on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, and no proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted for the recovery of the same or any part thereof; Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with interest, cost, and expenses of said sale, including an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the county of Washtenaw, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Said mortgage premises are described as "Beginning at a point where the Ridge road crosses the section line on the west side of section twenty-three (23) in said township of York, and running thence north on said section line one hundred and seventy (170) feet, thence easterly, parallel to said Ridge road, two hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence southerly one hundred and seventy (170) feet to the north line of said Ridge road, thence westerly on the north line of said Ridge road to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less."

MORTGAGE SALE.
By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M. in Liber 42 of mortgages on page 58, Jacob H. Martin and Amanda Martin, his wife, duly mortgaged to Anna Yost "All the east half of that piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti and State of Michigan, and known, bounded, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on a line with Congress street, as it passes through the City of Ypsilanti, one rod south of the centre thereof, and thence southerly and westerly like a portion of the west line of Hamilton street, and running from thence west on a line with Congress street to the south-east corner of lands heretofore deeded by John F. Coon to Hiram H. Tooker; thence south along the east line of said Tooker's land twelve rods; thence east parallel with said north line and street to a point at right angles with the place of beginning; thence north twelve rods to the place of beginning." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Anna Yost to H. Isabella Elias by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1869, at eleven o'clock A. M. in Liber 2 of assignments of mortgages on page 252. The amount claimed to be due on this notice, is the sum of five hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the first day of February, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of February A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock and twenty minutes A. M. in Liber 62 of mortgages on page 299, Mary W. Cheney and Josephine A. Cheney duly mortgaged to Sullivan M. Cutcheon "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north two rods in width extending the whole length of lot ninety-three and the whole of lot number ninety-four, in the village—now city—of Ypsilanti." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, to James Miller by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M. in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 240. The amount claimed to be due on this notice, is the sum of four hundred dollars and fifty-two cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the first day of May, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of February A. D. 1876, at nine o'clock and twenty minutes A. M. in Liber 62 of mortgages on page 299, Mary W. Cheney and Josephine A. Cheney duly mortgaged to Sullivan M. Cutcheon "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, in said county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north two rods in width extending the whole length of lot ninety-three and the whole of lot number ninety-four, in the village—now city—of Ypsilanti." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, to James Miller by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M. in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 240. The amount claimed to be due on this notice, is the sum of four hundred dollars and fifty-two cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the first day of May, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

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